Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN (Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga—Muslim).—If there is cut will the quantity allowed to absentee landlords, *viz.*, 12 ounces be reduced?

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There need be no apprehension whatsoever because the cut has not come into effect as yet.

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—If the cut comes into effect are the Government going to cut the rations so far as the absentee landlords who are getting 12 ounces are concerned?

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—They are not now in the picture.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡರು (ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈಗ ಸ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಟರಿ ರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಔನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—"ಎ" ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ಗೆ 9·5 ಔನ್ಸು, "ಬಿ" ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ಗೆ 12 ಔನ್ಸು, ಶ್ರಮಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ (heavy manual labour) 15 ಔನ್ಸ್.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡರು.—ಈಗ ಬೋತ್ತಾ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲ?

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. 9·5 ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ 9 ಔನ್ಸ್, 12 ಔನ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ 9 ಔನ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. 15 ಔನ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ 13 ಔನ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

(to which oral answers were laid on the Table).

Loan from Government of India for completion of Development Works in Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works.

*Q.—31. Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Kolar District—General).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the Government of India is sanctioning any loan to the State Government to complete the development works in the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati;

(*b*) whether there was a move by them to that effect;

(*b*) if so, how many crores of rupees loan have been asked for?

*A.—The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—

(*a*) Under consideration.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) About Rs. 330 lakhs. Government of India have promised Rs. 1½ crores for 1950-51 and Rs. 1½ crores for 1951-52 for Capital Works in the State and the allocation of this amount for the several items of Capital programme such as Irrigation, Electricity and Industries is under consideration.

Announcement of the Result of Election to the Standing Committee for Electricity.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—The last date for receipt of nominations to the Estimates Committee and the eleven Standing Committees was yesterday. For one Standing Committee, namely, the Standing Committee for Electricity only six nominations have been received from the following Hon'ble Members and they are declared elected:

1. Janab Syed Abdur Rahman
2. Sri Mali Mariappa
3. Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa
4. Sri S. C. Sooryanarayana Chetty
5. Sri Gangya Naika
6. Sri V. S. Narayana Rao

For the other committees, elections will take place to-morrow and the day after.

Recommendation by Rajpramukh for introduction and consideration of the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—His Highness the Rajpramukh has sent his recommendation for the introduction of the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, which is as follows:

ORDER.

In pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore, do hereby recommend the introduction of the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, in the Legislative Assembly, and the consideration of the Bill by the said Assembly.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Maharaja of Mysore.

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*Asterisk indicates that Starred Question is treated as unstarred.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—The Hon'ble Minister for Law promised to furnish details regarding the outlay in regard to each division during question time. The department may be directed to send information to me.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—The Hon'ble Member had not asked for information division-war. The details will be furnished to him.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ತಾರೀಖು 27-1-51ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ 10 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬ್ಯಾಡರಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂಥ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ತಗಲಿ 51 ಮನೆಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗೂ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಜರೂರಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಪರದಿ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ? ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member should have asked a short notice question. What is the use of speaking about it now?

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—The Hon'ble Minister Sri K. T. Bhashyam will move for the consideration of the Select Committee report on the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951.

The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951.

Motion to consider.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

In doing so, I request that the Hon'ble Speaker may be pleased to suspend Standing Order 37 and permit the report to be taken into consideration.

In Standing Order 37 it is stated that seven days notice should be given but since there was a direction that the report should come up during this session and passed and as to-day is the only day allotted for legislative business I request the Hon'ble Speaker to suspend Standing Order 37.

Rajamantrapravina Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District—General).—I can understand the anxiety of the Hon'ble Minister. But the copies are given just now and when are the members to table amendments, if any? We must have sufficient time to go through the report and table amendments.

Mr. SPEAKER.—True; if there are amendments, even now they may be tabled.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Copies are given just now. It is a fairly long Bill. I can understand it being proceeded with immediately if it is a short Bill.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—The Hon'ble Member might notice that very little alteration has been made by the Select Committee over the original Bill.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—But I am concerned about the privileges of the House. This can be taken up if necessary on the last day.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—To-morrow and the day after have been allotted for non-official business.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—With a little adjustment we can take up this Bill.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I am not sure that all Hon'ble Members will agree because on the days allotted for non-official business no Government business is generally taken up.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—My only anxiety is this. Whether amendments are tabled are not, this is a way in which the privileges will be encroached upon little by little though not intentionally. This procedure should not be allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I hope the Hon'ble Minister will give sufficient time. But the House had directed that the report should be presented during this session itself.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—The position is this. The object of referring to the Select Committee is that more attention may be given by the Select Committee to the Bill. Suppose on the recommendation of the Select Committee some modifications are made and are not acceptable when the Bill comes up before the House. How is it possible for anybody in such a short period to go through and table amendments? I am speaking in the interest of the Bill itself.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—So far as the technical point is concerned we are in absolute agreement with the Hon'ble Member.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—I am speaking on the practical side.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Each case depends on its own merits. Hon'ble Members will find that in principle very little alteration has been made by us and if nevertheless they want to table amendments the Hon'ble Speaker has already said that notice of such amendments may be given even now.

***Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur-Muslim).—If you permit me to speak, Sir, I would say I cannot understand the haste and hurry with which these Bills are pushed through. These are important Bills and for every Bill .....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not think any purpose will be served by discussing this now because the House itself had ordered that this Bill be submitted during this Session of the House.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—We are discussing about the procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I know and the procedure is not regular and the Hon'ble Minister has agreed that this will not be repeated hereafter.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You remember Sir, that when this Bill was introduced, we tabled some amendments. But the Bill was referred to the Select Committee and the report of the Select Committee is placed in our hands. We have not got even breathing time. Do our old amendments hold good or are we to send fresh amendments? We do not know. Supposing our amendments are not held good, then we have every right to table fresh amendments. The Bill is before the House and I hope the Hon'ble Speaker will uphold our rights and privileges and not curtail them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is not in question now. The House itself directed that the Bill should be reported during the session. There is no other day for that except to-day; what are we to do?

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—This is a short cut procedure that is being insisted upon by the Treasury Bench. They should see to the rules also. Supposing there is some clause to which we have to send amendment, then the whole thing will have to suffer.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—Sir, this House has gone over the Bill at a considerable length of time even before it was sent to the Select Committee, and as the Hon'ble Minister said, there are very few alterations. In view of that, and also as the Bill has already been gone over, it may be taken up for consideration now. If there were considerable alterations and if the Bill had not been discussed, then of course, this short cut procedure will not have been found. I feel that there is no difficulty in taking this report into consideration.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—If the Hon'ble Speaker allows me I want to point out that we could take it up to-morrow or the day after as the Hon'ble Member said. But on a motion made by a Minister for the suspension of this rule the Assembly may resolve to transact Government business on a day allotted for non-official business, in which case, the time so used shall be made available for the transaction of non-official business on such other day allotted for Government

* Speech not revised by the members concerned.

business as the Chief Minister may determine."

Mr. SPEAKER.—That we cannot do.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—We cannot have it, therefore, tomorrow or the day after. If the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition therefore want some more time and if the Chair pleases to permit, this may be taken up after lunch hour; I shall have no objection.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—After lunch hour, we have got Food Debate. At least for the satisfaction of the Government we will agree to this suggestion.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—If so permitted, I shall move this motion after lunch hour.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—I wish to say anyway that this procedure is rather irksome and extraordinary.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next Bill. The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa.

The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill, 1951:

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries be extended up to the next Session of the Assembly."

The Committee held a meeting yesterday and considered that it was not possible to consider the various important issues involved in the Bill and report to the Assembly before the close of the current Session as directed by the House. Hence I submit that this extension up to the next session is necessary.

I hope my Hon'ble friend Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda is thoroughly satisfied with this. All that I could say is, there are exigencies of circumstances and every situation has got to be judged on its own merits and a general principle is not made applicable to all cases. So often, we consider bills and pass them on the floor of the House in one sitting. I am sure that he as the President of the Legislative Council has allowed this a number of times.

Rajamantrapravina Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District—General).—Who? I can definitely assure Hon'ble Members that so far as Select Committee is concerned.....

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Not Select Committee. Did I refer to Select Committee? I was saying that when a Bill is introduced, Standing Orders are suspended and the Bill is taken into consideration at once and passed in one sitting itself.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It depends upon what the Bill is.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There are certain Bills where such a procedure has been adopted on previous occasions.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—I agree.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—When once he agrees to that position, the question we have to decide now is whether this Bill deserves to go to another meeting or whether the Standing Order may be suspended and the Bill is taken up at once. So, it is a question of merits. The House is competent to decide whether the standing order has to be suspended or not. If on merits the House is prepared to accept the contention of Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, then certainly the Hon'ble Minister has no objection. All that I could say is, let us not apply the same thumb to all reports of Select Committees.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Previously there were one or two occasions when the Standing Order was requested to be suspended and the report be taken into consideration. But this would be all right in the case of Bills like the Sales-tax (Amendment) Bill etc., which is a short one and which do not require much consideration at the hands of this Assembly. There we have been reasonable. But in the case of a Bill like this, Sir, which requires consideration at the hands of this House, it is fair that all the rules should be gone through.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries be extended up to the next Session of the Assembly."

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—I just want to reply to the Hon'ble Minister because he said that I agreed to this procedure. I did not agree under the circumstances. But what I find is that it is on account of the initiation and proposal of the Hon'ble Minister that a Select Committee was formed and then it is he who limited the time and he agreed to submit the report during the session itself.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—When the House accepts a certain thing, it is no longer a property of a private individual. It is not right that the Hon'ble Member goes behind the decision of the House.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—He has agreed, I know. At whose initiation? This time particularly, so far as the Legislative Business is concerned, I find a sort of haste and hurry about it.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There is no hurry.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Will the Hon'ble Minister show any instance from the previous proceedings where so many Bills were referred to Select Committees to be reported during the session itself? No. It is only in extraordinary cases such procedure was adopted.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—When the sales-tax came as a new measure, we sat during the session and reported it to that very session.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It may be an instance; but time was allowed for amendments. It requires deep consideration. What you think to-day may not help you to-morrow. Purposely they give some time for the consideration of these measures. During this session it has been my experience that so many Bills have been referred to Select Committees with the object of being reported during this session. That sort of hustling is not at all necessary. So far as legislation is concerned, we must have some procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries be extended up to the next Session of the Assembly."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951.

Introduced.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, published under Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules in the Gazette Extraordinary dated the 30th January 1951.

Suspension of Standing Order.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, I beg to move that Standing Order 30 be suspended in respect of this Bill and the consideration motion be permitted to be made.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Even with regard to this motion, I wish to say this. I do not oppose it for the extraordinary reason that grants were voted only yesterday. But Rule 8 of the Mysore Legislative Rules says :—

"The Speaker, in consultation with the Chief Minister, after considering the state of business of the Assembly, shall allot so many days....."

So the Government have an opportunity of consulting the Hon'ble Speaker in allotting the business. Even in the matter of this Appropriation Bill, if the business had been so allotted as to facilitate this Bill being circulated two or three days prior to the date on which it is proposed to be moved, it would have been all right. For instance, instead of allotting the date for the moving of Demands for Supplementary Grants just one day prior to the moving of this Bill, if it had been

done earlier, then the Government would have given to this House some time to go through the Bill and offer any remarks which the members of this House would deem fit. I am only putting forward a suggestion to the Government that hereafter they may so allot the business of the House, as to give sufficient time to the members of this House to go through a measure.

Mr. SPEAKER —The Chair has no objection to the suspension of standing order.

Motion to consider.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Sir, I beg to move :—

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once."

Normally, Sir, I do not think this motion at any rate would have necessitated any lengthy speech or even a short speech. But when the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, Janab Imam referred to in the course of moving his first cut motion, certain aspects relating to the presentation of Supplementary and Additional estimates, I felt that I owed a duty to the House to say a few things about those general questions. I remember distinctly having said that the appropriate occasion for raising some of those points would not be on an isolated cut motion such as he moved before the House, but more properly when the Appropriation Bill was taken into consideration. One of the important things that he referred to was with reference to the total sum for which we are presenting supplementary estimates and its relation to the Contingency Fund. I must say this idea of establishing a Contingency Fund is a novel one for India. That was not obtaining before we framed the Constitution. Even when framing the Constitution we found that there was provision for the formation of a Consolidated Fund on the one hand and for presenting additional and supplementary demands on the other. But there was no question of having a Contingency Fund. The idea of a Contingency Fund arose some time later in the course of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly It is a well-known practice that where the voted budget grants are exceeded or are likely to be exceeded, there are certain ways of meeting the additional expenditure and getting the additional expenditure voted for in the Legislature. If we spend outside the items voted for during the budget time, if there were to be any additional expenditure or supplementary expenditure, it can be met either by reappropriation or by recourse to additional grants. If under the voted head we have got sufficient sums of money and we have got to meet an unforeseen item of expenditure, we can reappropriate the money available under the head and utilise it for the unforeseen expenditure, then come up to the Legislature with a demand for a supplementary or an additional grant and regularise the thing, replenish the original grant made for that particular department so that the grant as a whole may not be exceeded at the end of the year. That is a procedure fairly simple. The real question arises when the entire Budget grant is likely to be exceeded. Is it open for a Government to exceed the entire budget grant voted for by the Legislature during the Budget time without any let or hindrance? That is the motion that we have got to consider.

Now it has been deemed advisable to put a certain amount of restraint on a democratic Government so as to see that they will not be reckless in expenditure or incur expenditure over and above the capacity or the resources of the country and keep it under certain amount of check ; and that is the object of providing for this Contingency Fund. In any case whether it is a question of reappropriation which would enhance the grant at a future date or whether it is a question of drawing from the Contingency Fund, there is no dispute about the fact that it must come in the shape of a demand for an additional or supplementary grant. That is what is provided in Article 205 of the Constitution Act.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Even reappropriation ?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Even reappropriation must come under Article 205 of the Constitution so long as such reappropriation has the effect of enhancing the grant at a future date and there must be a demand for Additional or Supplementary Grant to see that the grant as a whole is not exceeded.

Sri D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA (Chitaldrug District—General).— Reappropriation within the same grant need not come before the House.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— If it is from one major head to another major head in the same grant then it need not come up before the House.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It is from one minor head to another minor head

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— It all depends upon what the major head is. If it is in one particular demand, then there can be reappropriation.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—If it is from "27-A. Animal Husbandry Department" to "Industries" or "Public Improvement?"

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Then it is quite a different thing. But what I am telling now is that it is open for the Government to have recourse to the process of reappropriation and come to this House with a demand for Additional and Supplementary Grant to ensure that the grant as a whole is not exceeded at any time. Now to the extent that monies are available for the time being there is no need to draw upon the Contingency Fund. That is fairly clear. Then what are the matters where we are to have recourse to the Contingency Fund? This is a matter which is very important, because we are in the formative period and it is better we have clear notions.

One is, I would like to submit, what is known as 'New Service,' a new service not contemplated by any of the items budgeted for originally. For instance, contribution to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. Nobody anticipated any such thing like that. There is no provision for such a thing as that in the orginal Budget. So, if we have got to find money for that we can find money only from the Contingency Fund.

Sri D. H CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.— Also by way of a Supplementary demand.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Whether it is drawing upon the Contingency Fund or whether it is a reappropriation likely to exceed the grant, it must come in the shape of a demand for Supplementary and Additional Grant. There is no doubt about it. But I say where it is a new service, such as I have indicated, we can only draw it from the Contingency Fund, and up to the limit of that fund. We cannot exceed that limit. In the case of the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund is it open for the Mysore Government to have subscribed 35 lakhs of rupees to that fund? I am sorry I am not laying down an axiomatic truth here. but I consider that it would be altogether wrong on our part to subscribe 35 lakhs of rupees from out of the Contingency Fund which only authorises us to go up to the limit of 30 lakhs. Likewise, whether it is one new service or a totality of various new services. this should not exceed the total limit of 30 lakhs of the Contingency Fund, before coming to the Legislature.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Supposing we are in the month of January. If Government so think it fit to subscribe 35 lakhs they could do so because it is only when you spend the amount out of the Contingency Fund; you cannot take anything in excess of 30 lakhs. But if for any reason you come to a decision that a sum exceeding 30 lakhs has got to be spent, then you have time if the House sits in the middle of the year when you can move for a fresh grant. I think you could do it.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— That is what I am coming to. If for instance the necessity arises for us to subscribe 35 lakhs to that fund, even before actually paying out of the fund, I should come before the House for a fresh grant and there is no limit whatever set as to the extent to which I can go by coming before the Legislature and

seeking its vote prior to my incurring the expenditure. There is no limit. It may be 30 lakhs or 300 lakhs. The limit comes into operation only for expenditure without the vote of the Legislature and even that should be for a new service. I can incur expenditure by way of reappropriation. But even so there is necessity for me to go before the Legislature with a demand for a supplementary and additional grant when the grant is likely to be exceeded and I think I have made the position fairly clear and if there is anything more.....

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Have you come up for a token grant for new services?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hon'ble Members will remember that Sri K. T. Bhashyam moved for the token grant earlier.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Have you got that system still?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Yes. We have. Unless therefore it is a case of expenditure which exceeds the total grant and reappropriation is not possible unless it is a new service, there is no need to have recourse to Contingency Fund. If on the other hand for instance the entire amount available under the head is likely to be exceeded, say by 8 or 10 lakhs, I can draw from the Contingency Fund in that case, because there is no possibility of reappropriation since I am likely to exceed the entire grant under that head at the time the expenditure is incurred. So, either it is a case of a new service, or there is the inevitability of exceeding the entire grant under certain head. Then I have no other go. But even so, I must limit myself to the Contingency Fund. Otherwise, I must come up before you for a fresh grant. The procedure remains the same, namely, for one thing or the other I must come here with the demand for supplementary and additional grants. That I think is a fairly good position as I have understood.

Now, I may just indicate one problem and then go to the next question. Sir, there is some difference of opinion as to what exactly is a new service. It is open to the Public Accounts Committee to consider this matter in greater detail and then we will be able to decide exactly what it is. There are so many cases where it is possible to argue that it is not a new service. There are equally many other cases where *per contra* you will be able to argue that it can be a new service. So I think the appropriate forum where such matters should be thoroughly examined and considered is the Public Accounts Committee.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Estimates Committee is different. Generally these matters are dealt with in the Public Accounts Committee. They can lay down general principles also.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The Public Accounts Committee only examines the accounts of the previous year.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—May be, but even so they may suggest and they may consider what a new service is. They may recommend. On the other hand the Estimates Committee have a different function. They deal with questions of annual expenditure, retrenchment and so on.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—By the time the Public Accounts Committee considers this matter, you will have already incurred the expenditure.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That does not matter. What can be a new service is a matter on which it is open to the Public Accounts Committee to express its opinion. For instance the Government may order reappropriation on the basis that a certain service is not a new service. It is open to the Public Accounts Committee to say that the Government have stretched the point too far beyond limits in considering it as an old service where it is in fact a new service.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—If the Public Accounts Committee considers that it is not a new service, how do you get the sanction of the House?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That may be rectified by way of seeking an Excess Grant and the opinion

(THE HON'BLE SRI H. C. DASAPPA.)

of the Public Accounts Committee will be noted for future guidance. That is how it can be done.

Then Sir, we come to the present supplementary and additional grants. One of the criticisms made by an Hon'ble friend opposite was that we were incurring expenditure of about 200 lakhs and it is altogether extraordinary, strange and unfair that we should come to the House with such a huge demand as 200 lakhs. I have been a Member of the old Legislative Council for a pretty long time and of the Assembly also. The Assembly in those days would not consider voting on the Demands, but the Council would. But the Hon'ble Members opposite had not only been Members of the Council but running the Government for a series of years. Before launching such a criticism, I am just suggesting to these friends that if they had only just taken pains to go back over the pages of the proceedings of the Legislative Council when they were Ministers, it would have been better.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I want to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government once again of the necessity for a library to be maintained at the buildings where Hon'ble Members would be lodged. That representation I made about 2 or 2½ years ago. If a library is readily available we may save a lot of time we have to spend in hunting library after library for reference books. I suggest that Government may look to this at least next time.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I agree, it is desirable Sir. I had no time to hunt up all the reference books. I take the year 1946 when they worked for the whole period. I have got this piece of information. In the December Session of 1946, the then Government in which the Hon'ble Members were Ministers, came to the existing Legislative Council with a demand for additional and supplementary grants to the tune of about Rs. 48 lakhs.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—But they may not have exceeded two crores.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—And may I add Sir, that in that very year in the June Session they came with a demand in the shape of additional and supplementary grants to the tune of about 570 lakhs.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I may submit Sir, that by that time post-war development schemes had been sanctioned during the year and to meet expenditure connected with the post-war development, Government had to come forward with these grants.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There is an old French proverb: 'He who excuses himself, accuses himself'. I do not worry whether it is post-war or pre-war schemes. The question is that in the shape of additional and supplementary grants.....

***Janab MOHAMED HANIEF** (Bangalore-Muslim).—I rise to a point of order. Sir. We are considering each question on its merits. Why should we refer to other cases? Let no precedents be quoted. Your case is good. Please go ahead.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—When the attack was launched by my Hon'ble friends opposite against the Government, if Janab Hanief was here, he would have realised the necessity of my referring to them now.

Janab MOHAMED HANIEF.—I was not here.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—And if I should allow these criticisms to go unchallenged and unanswered.....

Janab MOHAMED HANIEF.—As Government, I think you ought to be more generous and not take notice of such things.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, in deference to Janab Hanief, I do not wish to pursue the matter.

I only mention that at one sitting, they came with a demand for about 570 lakhs

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—I do not agree with Janab Hanief Sir. You must take notice of the criticisms made here.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The point is this: the appropriate thing for my Hon'ble friends to say was not that the demands for this

amount is unusually brought before the House, but whether we are justified in coming to this House with these demands. That is the only issue before the House. If on a consideration of the merits of these demands the House finds that they are not such as to merit their consideration, they would certainly be at liberty to throw them out and I have no quarrel in such a criticism. But to unnecessarily—I do not say provoke—dwell on these things is very extraordinary, unusual and very unfair. Let me subject the sum of Rs. 200 and add lakhs to a little more close examination. That is what I beseech my friends to do. Please see what are the items which are debited to the revenue and which are loans and advances. I have tried to tabulate these things and I think the House will bear with me if I just spend a few minutes on them.

The first item is: supply of wood to the Match Factory—Rs. 60,000. I have already said that more than 50 per cent of it is merely an item of credit so far as the Forest Department is concerned and the company is to make good that amount because of the timber or wood supplied to the Match Factory.

The second item is Rs. 8 lakhs towards election charges. It is given there that 50 per cent of it is to come from the Centre so that this sum of Rs. 8 lakhs gets reduced to Rs. 4 lakhs.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Will not the Government get anything by selling voters' lists?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I am indeed very grateful to the Hon'ble Speaker. I do not know. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Sri Bhashyam is not here.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No much.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We may get fairly some amount by way of selling voters lists.

With regard to Rs. 2·27 lakh—Railway Police—the Hon'ble Sri Mariappa has already said that a good portion is coming back.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—He said he is trying. It remains to be seen.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We have made a bid for the entire amount being given by way of grant from the Centre. If it is not the entire sum it will be a substantial portion of Rs. 2·27 lakhs. But we cannot starve our Police who are already serving there. Therefore we have come forward with this demand.

Then, with regard to Rs. 1·99 lakhs towards Co-operative Farming, this again is an expenditure covered by a grant from the Government of India and not even as a loan and so it is not a drain on our treasury.

Next, we have Hydro-Electric Works to the tune of Rs. 6 lakhs. The Hon'ble Sri Bhashyam has already told the House that this is going to get an additional return which may far exceed the six lakhs we are spending. Because, we have invested crores of rupees and if only we spend a few lakhs in distributing power we are likely to earn much more than possibly what we spend.

Then with regard to Rs. 8·22 lakhs—Plastic Factory—, I have said that a major portion of this is an item of suspense which has already been spent and paid for. It is only a book adjustment.

With regard to advance for irrigation pumps to the tune of Rs 10 lakhs I must say that it is covered by the Government of India loan.

Then, we have the item of advance of Rs 49 lakhs for silk. Out of that we have paid about Rs. 16 lakhs and already recovered a good sum You will find that these are things immediately recoverable. It is not a question of long range programme. We pass on the amount and it comes back with profit.

With regard to irrigation wells the advance is Rs 5 lakhs and this is again covered by the loan from the Government of India.

Then, about the capital grant for Nugu We are likely to get about one crore and a half this year alone and it is possible that that amount will also be met by the Government of India loan.

(THE HON'BLE SRI H. C. DASAPPA.)

What I was going to say was that more than 100 lakhs is not a drain or strain on our treasury but recoverable and rapidly recoverable and some portions of it were grants or loans given to-us from the Centre.

Even the balance of Rs. 101 lakhs includes certain motor car advances, loans to industrial concerns like the Chrome Tanning Co., Takavi Loans, house building advances, etc., which are recoverable in instalments.

You will see that on the whole we have confined ourselves to the barest minimum and to the inevitable items of expenditure and there could be no dispute that these are items which are not after all very huge or very extraordinary but quite normal items of expenditure that any progressive Government would have to incur in the course of the year. Now, the only other point on which I may have to say is, what is the total picture that you will have at the end of the year? I am sorry I am not in a position to day to have all the figures before me. That is a matter which depends on so many other factors and until I get a full picture I would not like to hazard or venture to say definitely on this motion of considerati n of merely a Appropriation Bill for supply grant. I may say only this much, that we did envisage the selling of securities even at the time of the Budget. If it comes to that we may have to be compelled to resort to selling securities; but I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the necessity for selling securities may not arise this year because the Government of India have definitely assured us a crore and a half as loan. I think by a little adjustment of our ways and means we can tide over the position and we may not be compelled to sell the securities. Not that I am afraid of selling the securities if it is necessary in the interest of the State for completing the works which otherwise would be incomplete. There is nothing wrong in selling the securities and spending the amount on these useful projects. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to page 12 of the Budget itself. In 50-51 you find under Receipts—Investment Account—Government and other securit es—the amount is Rs. 4 32 crores. We anticipated selling of securities to the tune of about Rs. 4 crores. So that if the Government are driven to the necessity, they have to sell securities. It is not that we are keeping the picture out of the eyes of the Legislature or that we want to do anything behind their back. There is no such thing. I may say that our investment position also is perfectly sound So far as this year is concerned I do not think it will be necessary to put our hands into the obligatory securities. Whatever securities are to be ear-marked against the funds owing to outsiders I assure the House, we will have them intact. It is a sound policy which the Mysore Government is pursuing all along and I do not think that there is any necessity to reconsider the ratio. What I am going to say is, that here are the funds, *i.e.*, liabilities owing to outsiders ear-marked and the securities are intact and we are going to manage as far as possible without recourse to sell ng the securities. That, I think, is a position, which is very satisfactory Apart from this, there are investments which are very good assets, especially investments on which we can lay our hands any day. I may quote, for instance, the Mysore Sugar Factory. No other Government has likewise invested. It is as good as gilt-edge securities. Take for instance again the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. We have got Rs. 58 lakhs in the Aircraft Factory. It is as good as any gilt-edge security.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—They are not intended to be sold.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—They are not intended, but what I say is, they are as good as any gilt-edge securities and perhaps better and I can also say, if it becomes so necessary we can get at the funds. I do not want to deal with this at great length at this stage. I welcome criticisms as I have always been doing but let them not give colour and unnecessarily paint a gloomy picture. Let them not create an impression that there is something

wro g in our finances. I am very beholdened to you, Sir, and this House for having listened to me. I would be very thankful to the House if it passes the Appropriation Bill.

*Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I have heard with interest the statement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister while introducing the Appropriation Bill. Firstly, let me dispel his fear that we are giong to indulge in unnecessary criticism or that we are going to state facts which will injure the prestige of the State. Sir, as I told once, I have taken part in the Budget Discussion since 1948, and it is purely on account of my anxiety towards the financial position of the State, to maintain the prestige and financial stability of the State, I have stated my views frankly and freely. If I am convinced that a wrong thing is done by the Government, I must point it out. Let it be understood that I am not criticising for the sake of criticism. But I feel very sorry, I feel very sad, for the present financial position, especially, when I compare it to the conditions that existed when I was in the administration and when my Hon'ble friend Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda was in the administration. I know the present position and that is why I feel all the more sorry and it is thesefore my duty to point it out before it becomes irrepairable, so that our friends opposite, who are patriots, may adjust themselves On the first day alone I said that the financial policy you are adopting, the way in which you are incurring reckless expenditure... .....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the Hon'ble Member going to discuss the whole policy?

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Is this Budget Debate Sir?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—This is an occasion when we have to place our proposals. I may assure that I am not going to criticise for the sake of criticism but I am going to express whatever I feel necessary in the interest of the finances of the State.

The Appropriation Bill has been placed before us. It is for 2 crores and 4 lakhs. Whether it is necessary or legitimate item, of expenditure or not, I do not wish to say anything now. Anyway, whether it is by appropriation or reappropriation, it is an extra item of expenditure on the State Exchequer. Government have to meet the extra expenditure over and above the amount provided for in the Budget. Was it not possible for the Government to exercise strict scrutiny over the expenditure? My friend referred and quoted an example of 1946 when, it is stated, the Government demanded a supplementary grant for 504 lakhs. But I know under what circumstances they demanded that grant. It was for post-war reconstruction schemes and perhaps a good portion of it was saved, because this Ministry did not implement, to be spent by the present Ministry. Agreeing that there was a demand for 504 lakhs, well, the Government in those days could afford to incur that expenditure.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—My argument was that in the shape of a demand for additional and supplementary grant, you should not have come with such a large sum. I never meant to say that you were wrong in spending 504 lakhs. That is the point to which I was referring.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—My point is, that under the present financial position, you should not come with a large demand.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C DASAPPA.—Otherwise you can, is it?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am coming to the merits afterwards. I said when our resources are very small, when the Hon'ble Minister threatens that he is going to sell all the securities, this is not the time to come before this House with a supplemental and additional demand for 2 crores and 4 lakhs. He wants us to sanction this. How can we sanction? Is there money? No doubt he has asked for a demand for Rs. 204 lakhs. But where is money?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please do not misrepresent like that.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—"A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and

(JANAB MOHAMED IMAM).

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State ..... " He wants us to create this amount out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It should have been quite appropriate on his part to have enlightened this House as to how the Consolidated Fund stands at this time. Because when you sanction the amount you must also be in a position to pay it. My friend must also say how much Fund is available out of which he can pay. He does not give the least indication as to what the present financial position is, how funds stand, but he wants us to sanction the amount. On the other hand, my friend asked me to refer to the Budget. Well, I am going to refer to the Budget. According to the budgetary position and according to the statement made by my friend, what are the funds now available ?. At the conclusion of the last budget discussion, I think I said the budget was a deficit one. The normal expenditure exceeded the normal revenue by Rs. 104 lakhs, out of which the sum of Rs. 87 lakhs was appropriated from the Fund. Then the Government gave up the idea of levying a surcharge on the prices of foodgrains. So ultimately the expenditure increased to the tune of Rs. 106 lakhs. And after meeting this expenditure of Rs. 106 lakhs, the cash balance left at that time was Rs. 114 lakhs. That is all. Recently I put a question to the Hon'ble Finance Minister as to what the position of our funds, securities and investments is. I think you will find it in Part I Questions. There it is stated 'Cash balance Rs. 309 lakhs. Investments in Securities and Shares–Rs. 16 crores". Out of those Rs. 205 lakhs worth securities have already been sold. So investments and securities are Rs. 14 crores. This is the amount available apart from the cash balance at that time. Under the rules, we have to invest Rs. 14 crores to cover up the Funds such as Sinking Fund, Depreciation Fund and other Funds. So to the extent of Rs. 14 crores, we cannot operate, because, the amount should be conserved in order to protect the various Funds— Depreciation Fund, Sinking Fund and other Funds. So the only surplus amount available at that time is about Rs. one crore by way of securities and the cash balance of about Rs. one crore. When we have a cash balance of about Rs. one crore and when our surplus fund does not exceed Rs. one crore, we can very well imagine the position of the Consolidated Fund. The Consolidated Fund will be about Rs. 2 crores. Not more than that. So when this is the position of our cash balance, how can we sanction with conscience Rs. 2 crores unless we are sure that that amount is available ? That is my first point. As against this, you must know we have got current liabilities, cash liabilities to the extent of Rs. 30-40 crores. So when our current liabilities themselves come to about Rs. 30 to 40 crores, when the Funds have disappeared, when the surplus amount available after covering the Depreciation Fund is only about Rs. one crore and the cash balance is going down to only Rs. 114 lakhs, is there amount in the Consolidated Fund at all? I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will adopt this policy that whenever he presents an Appropriation Bill and seeks sanction of the House, he must quote the amount available and also the expenditure and the balance, if any. Then we can vote for the Bill with confidence if we are satisfied that the expenditure is for legitimate items of work. Now we are groping in the dark. We do not know whether Funds are available or not. Still we are asked to sanction this demand which I cannot do conscientiously unless the motive is given.

I come to the second question. Time has come when we have to improve our resources, husband our resources, as has been pointed out by my friend. Last time I asked the Hon'ble Ministers as to what steps they have taken to improve the resources of the State and also to cut down the expenditure. I also asked them to state how far they have implemented the recommendations made by the Economy Officer Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao. The Hon'ble Finance Minister was pleased to state that they did so to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs.

This is very disappointing and I must say that the Government ought to pay more respect to the report of Sri Raghavendra Rao. I have gone through this report and I take this opportunity of thanking him for the excellent report he has submitted to the Government. It is a literature by itself and I must say he has taken a good deal of trouble.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Your compliments are so belated.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—This report has come to us after repeated requests, only after the close of the last budget session and this is the second statutory meeting. So this is the first occasion on which I can compliment Sri Raghavendra Rao for his good report.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We must take it as read.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—He has pointed out here that expenditure could be curtailed to the extent of 3 crores and he has shown . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—What time does the Hon'ble Member want?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—May I say I have no objection to my friend pursuing that line of argument? But why take all these figures as they are? They are so out-dated.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Which figures?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sri Raghavendra Rao's figures. He has dealt with in his report on Railways, Income-tax, Central Excise, I.S.F. Please do not proceed on the basis of 3 crores. It helps no one.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I will point out particular instances where you have failed in your duty.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn for Lunch.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at Thirty-Three Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Five Minutes past Four of the Clock. Mr. Deputy Speaker (Sri L. H. Thimma Boyi) in the Chair.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER (Sri L. H. Thimma Boyi).—Janab Mohamed Imam will continue his speech.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I was pointing out the necessity of giving details of the Consolidated Fund. I submitted to the Hon'ble Finance Minister that hereafter that practice of showing the details of the Consolidated Fund along with the items of expenditure that are sought to be voted may be given in the Bill itself. And I hope that the Government will bear this in mind while presenting the future Budgets.

I was referring to the report made by the Economy Officer Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao and I was submitting to the Government that this report is an excellent one. Government have not thought it fit to adopt at least the major portion of his recommendations. I think Sir, this report was received by the Government long ago, about one year and a half back, though it was made available to us at the last Budget session. There was ample time and during this one year and a half it is very much to be regretted that the Government in spite of the financial equilibrium of the State have not thought it fit to adopt the recommendations made by him and cut down the expenditure and improve the resources and the result is we are now where we were. I was pointing out from the beginning that there is absolute necessity to cut down expenditure if we are interested in maintaining the financial stability of the State. Not only I but various friends of mine have been urging this. But it is very much to be regretted that the Government have not done anything in that direction. They have not realised the seriousness of the position and tried to cut down the expenditure and restore the financial stability of the State. On the other day the Financial Minister said that retrenchment to the extent of 21 lakhs has been effected. That is not new. Even in his Budget speech, the Finance Minister has stated that retrenchments have been effected to the extent of 23 lakhs.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please read that statement.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The report of the Economy Officer has been under the consideration of the Government and although as usual the departments are reluctant to give effect to retrenchment measures, Government have been forced to effect retrenchment to the extent shown in the Budget and orders regarding retrenchment will be issued in due course.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That is for what year?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No year is mentioned here. It is for the year 1950-51, because I see that savings shown in the Budget proper correspond with these figures. You have also given the figures of retrenchment. You have said 'Land Revenue: 2·50 lakhs; Forest 25 lakhs . . . .'

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That is to say at the Budget time we had programmed for effecting retrenchment to such and such extent and I have shown under what heads. And today I have said that this retrenchment which I planned for at the budget time has been effected to the extent of 21 lakhs. I made good my word.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I take the word of the Finance Minister. But what has been shown as saving in the Budget has been coming up as a supplementary demand. For example, under Forest, in the Budget savings to the extent of 2 lakhs have been shown; but now a supplementary demand has come up for one lakh. Under Police, they have shown a probable savings of one lakh; now a supplementary demand has come up to the extent of 7½ lakhs.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I have said it is six lakhs.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—These retrenchments have been provided for under each head in the last Budget, but now the position is that most of these measures could not be given effect to. On the other hand under these very heads the expenditure has gone up. But the Finance Minister says that retrenchment has been effected to the extent of 21 lakhs. On the other hand the report of the Economy Officer recommends a reduction in the revenue expenditure to the tune of 3 crores. He has made various suggestions to improve the revenue to the extent of 60 to 80 lakhs. The Economy Officer was appointed in all seriousness . . . .

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—May I rise to a point of order at this stage Sir? I held my patience greatly, because I was thinking that the Hon'ble Member may make only a passing reference to the Economy Officer's Report. But if the Hon'ble Member starts a discussion of the report, I should say it is wholly inappropriate under the consideration of this motion. It is not right, not proper, it is not fair that he should discuss the Economy Officer's report under this Appropriation Bill. All that should be said is, whether these items should be voted or not.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The scope of discussion under the Appropriation Bill is not so limited.

Sri D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA (Chitaldrug District—General).—There is a resolution on the subject likely to come up for discussion to-morrow.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—These are passing remarks. If Sri Raghavendra Rao's recommendations had been given effect to, we would not have been in this position and there would not have been so much difficulty in passing these extra demands. Sir, I think just now the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Hon'ble Chief Minister said that Sri Raghavendra Rao's report was antiquated. Well, I do not agree with them.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Nobody said that. When you said about three crores retrenchment, I said that when these recommendations were made including the other departments which have now been integrated to the Centre, to that extent it is out of date.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, when that particular item of supplementary demand was under discussion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said that the volume of work has so much increased that the Economy Officer's recommendation to retrench three Secretaries and a certain number of

Assistant Secretaries could not be carried out. Well, these are statements which I cannot understand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member wants that all the recommendations of the Economy Officer should be implemented during one year; is that what the Hon'ble Member says?

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No. That is not what I say. When nearly half the number of departments such as railway, mining, broadcasting and various other departments have been taken away to the Centre and when there is considerable reduction in the number of departments, when there is great curtailment in the work in each Department, I say there is greater necessity and there is perfect justification to reduce the number of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government in the same way as these departments have been reduced. There was perhaps enough work for all these officers when our Government were running all these transferred departments. Now the work of the Government of Mysore has very considerably lightened by the Centre taking over all those departments and still they do not think they can reduce the number of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The Economy Officer has given various other recommendations similarly. I have gone through the report very carefully and I consider that many of his recommendations are worth adopting. They are not reactionary and I think it will be very good if our Government accepts and carries out all those recommendations. Otherwise, what about our future? What are we going to do in future to meet our commitments? What about our liabilities? If I can guess shrewdly, I can say, Sir, that the Government in selling the securities ignoring the rule that a certain amount should be maintained to cover the sinking fund and depreciation fund, have done nothing wise. As I said already, about 14 crores of rupees could not be touched by this Government because it was necessary to maintain the prestige of this Government and to cover up the sinking fund. I am very sorry that the Government have committed the biggest blunder in liquidating these securities.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Opinions on economics have changed and are changing.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Well Sir, I may amplify it further in view of the statement made by Sri Acharya. I want to stress that this minimum amount of 14 crores should have been kept up and it was necessary. After all, why was this rule respected all along? It was to create confidence in the people who have invested in the Government securities. There are plenty of people, who have invested money with Government by way of fixed deposits, and so on. Our liability stands to the extent of 16½ crores including loans. And we have got unfunded debts. To cover up all these it is absolutely necessary to keep minimum reserves which is being done from time immemorial.

Then, the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that if necessary he is going to sell securities.

(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker occupied the Chair).

These securities cannot be sold unless you violate the rule of maintaining certain reserves. Really it is not a wise policy to have sold these securities. Government built up these securities with a particular purpose to see that the Government enjoy certain prestige and financial stability. But if the Government sell these securities they may get a few crores: how long will that last? Government may be carried on for another two or three years. What is the result afterwards? That is why I say—it is not too late even now—you must undertake drastic measures to restore your Budget, to cut down your expenditure and build up certain amount of reserves. I would like to know if the Government are reluctant to adopt the recommendations of Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How is it relevant here?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. I did not do this before in the hope that the remarks would be brought to a close so far as the Economy Officer's recommendations are concerned. From the beginning he is dwelling on the Economy Officer's Report.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The occasion now is similar to that of Budget discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Certainly not. It is limited to the items of expenditure mentioned in the Schedule to the Appropriation Bill.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I have given my reasons. Due to financial stringency, due to financial equilibrium, in the light of this these arguments are perfectly relevant. But if the Chair feels that any of my remarks are irrelevant it is at perfect liberty to say so.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has spoken about the report of the Economy Officer any number of times. In fact he commenced his speech with that report.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am at perfect liberty to show the necessity of adopting his recommendations in the financial interests of the State. I would like to know what steps the Government will take to maintain the financial stability of the State. The Hon'ble Finance Minister must take us into confidence and tell us. Tomorrow a resolution will be coming up. I moved a similar resolution last time—I think that resolution was passed—urging on the Government the necessity of appointing a committee to go into the finances of the State. But instead of appointing a committee, the Government appointed a Special Officer. When the resolution comes up tomorrow the Government may take us into confidence and give us details as to how they are going to combat this present critical situation. I do not want to say anything further on the present financial position.

Coming to the actual demands themselves, I must state that for the last two years we are meeting with supplementary demands to the extent of nearly Rs. two crores. Last year, if I remember correctly, one big item to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs relating to Food Department was placed before this House and the year before last also. It has practically become a normal feature of the present Government to present to this House supplementary demands to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 crores—about twenty per cent of the normal budget. What I submit is—and I have already stated—that since this is a normal feature, the Financial Secretary is not exercising proper vigilance as to anticipate what further commitments there are.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Why does the Hon'ble Member blame the Financial Secretary? It is not the Financial Secretary.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He may say Finance Minister.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I shall say the Finance Department.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—What is the compunction in involving the Financial Secretary?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Finance Minister is responsible to it to this House.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—One or two items of expenditure may escape his notice. But so many items of expenditure concerning major departments cannot escape his notice. For example there is an item of expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under Flying School. It was incurred in the year 1949-50. It could easily have been included in the Budget. Another item is—the Hon'ble Sri Mariappa is not here—Rs. 23 lakhs for purchasing gunny bags. It is a recurring item of expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He said he is going to recover the amount.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am doubtful if he is going to recover the full amount. It was incurred in 1949-50 and what prevented the Government from including it in the normal items of expenditure? They have provided and brought it as a supplementary demand. Similarly various demands which could have easily been anticipated should have been included in the Budget. After all in the regular Budget system, Government will have all aspects of finance before them. They will have seen

what is the amount available and the amount of expenditure. You know your revenue position and the expenditure position. You will be able to judge better and we will be at liberty to express our opinion regarding the policy of the Government. But if they are not included in the budget and if they are brought on this occasion as supplementary demand, it will be curtailing our rights and privileges. Now we will have to confine ourselves only to that and if we go beyond that, the rules go against us and we cannot express our opinion. Now, how to meet all the expenditure, from what sources? In this case they must prepare a regular budget. Then we will be in a position to judge as to what the financial position would be after meeting this expenditure. My own conclusion is that necessary funds are not available.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How can they spend when there is no fund at all!

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—That is my doubt. It is left to the Minister to expel my doubt. The Finance Minister is interested in the State and I am also interested in the State. Government should take immediate and drastic steps to cut down the expenditure. As I understand, our Government entirely depends on the Government of India. If the Government of India advances a loan, then alone this Government can undertake some schemes. For Grow More Food they must get loan from the Government of India and for several other items also they have to go to the Centre. We have seen better days when we were rolling in wealth. Now, in the interests of the State, I request them to take even now drastic and immediate steps to cut down the expenditure and improve th finances so that at least next budget you will have a clean and clear surplus budget. If you have a surplus budget we are satisfied.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance in the course of his speech while introducing the Appropriation Bill has raised certain points though his speech looked on the face of it as being very innocent. There are certain statements in the speech which are of a very far reaching effect. There are certain statements to which I may draw the attention of this House. For instance, a slight hint was given by him to say that the Government, if compelled, will have to revise their policy of keeping intact a certain proportion of the various funds such as Insurance Fund, Sinking Fund, Famine Insurance Fund, etc. About all these funds Government have been adopting a very cautious policy from the beginning. The Standing Orders of Government show that a certain proportion of those funds should not be touched at all. Sir, the Finance Minister also said in the course of his speech that this policy of the Government has enhanced the prestige of Government and that the credit of the Government has been very high. I may give one instance. Government wanted to raise a loan of 5 crores in 1947-48. When they invited, they got very nearly 45 crores of rupees.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I wish you had bagged the whole lot.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Yes, we should have. But then we came up for a lot of criticism at your hands for grabbing a moiety of it. If you please refer to the previous proceedings of this House, I hope my Hon'ble friend Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda will bear out what I say, because he happened to be the Speaker of the House then. You will see the criticisms levelled at the Government then functioning for having got a portion of the loan subscribed. Then not only the prestige but also the credit of the Government was very high in the money market. But, now, if there is any attempt to revise that policy and if the Government think of lowering the limit I am afraid the credit which this Government enjoyed in the money market will go down. The Finance Minister made an appeal not to give colour. I must say, I am as patriotic as the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Nobody doubted it.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—When I make any such suggestions, it is with the best of intentions that I do it. So, I am submitting for the consideration of the Government not to revise this policy of lowering the limits of the various funds under any circumstances.

Next, he referred to certain investments made by the Government and said that the financial condition of the Government is very sound. He instanced in relation to that matter the Mysore Sugar Company and the Hindustan Aircraft. I agree when he says that certain investments are sound and are profitable and they give very good return to Government. But at the same time I may also point out that there are certain other industrial concerns which are not in as happy a condition as they ought to be. I may mention in that connection the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory. You please refer to the figures available on page 49 of the Appropriation Report 1948-49. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works and cement plant; the fixed capital Government have invested in is Rs. 2,92,79,203 and the working capital is Rs. 46,36,476, while the return we are getting is going down gradually. In fact with regard to this item, from a perusal of the same item in the previous report, we find that the capital investment in the previous years was very much less. At page 47 of the Audit and Appropriation Report we see under fixed capital Rs. 2,35,25,410 and the peak year in which we have very good return was 1945-46. Then we got a net profit of Rs. 24,20,000. The very next year, the profit went down for various reasons to Rs. 10,27,448 and in the subsequent year also we got a profit of Rs. 11,05,975 only. During the past one or two years, the capital investment in that concern has gone on increasing. While in the year 1948-49 the capital investment is Rs. 2,92,09,273, during the year 1949-50 the capital investment has been very heavy and during the current year also they have provided very heavy sum under capital investment. In these circumstances we have got to see that while there are certain concerns which bring in very decent profit, decent return, there are also some other concerns which do not give us as good a return as they ought to, and there are particularly one or two other concerns of that description. For instance, I was referring to the Government Electric Factory. That is the next big factory in which the Government have invested very heavy sum. You will please see again on a reference to page 49 of the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts .....

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—May I rise to a point of order? This seems to be a most extraordinary way of carrying on discussion on the Appropriation Bill. The whole Audit and Appropriation Report is coming in for discussion within a few minutes and that may be discussed then. A discussion now on the whole industrial policy, returns and so on and on Appropriation Bill, is a thing which I cannot understand. There ought to be sense of proportion, some limit for a debate. If you talk on finances, you can talk from China to Peru. All that I ask for is some kind of restraint in so far as the references are concerned. Let them be germane to the occasion, to the items on hand and let him not refer to the Government Electric Factory. Am I to answer for the Government Electric Factory? I have not got the returns here.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I submit there are three occasions open to this House to go into these matters; one, in the course of the general discussion on the Budget, the second occasion during the course of a resolution which will be moved in this House for thanking His Highness on the Address delivered to the House and the third occasion when the Appropriation Bill comes up.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There is no demand on the particular items refered to.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Only on the items referred to in the supplementary grants.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I asked at the last session what the scope of the debate is. This is the first time we are having it converted into a Bill. I

think this is what exactly is the scope of the debate on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is some difference between that Appropriation Bill and this Bill which refers to additional grants.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is open for us to show in what way payment is made and what will be the position after payment is made and if the position is unsatisfactory, what are the steps we have to take.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think it is a well established practice to refer only to the items which are before the House.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—A general comment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I believe I told the Hon'ble Member Janab Imam at the time of the budget session, when this matter came up that he could discuss the whole matter then. As a matter of fact, he did not concede the point raised by the Hon'ble Minister at that time. I agreed with Janab Imam and said that he could discuss the whole matter. But the position is different now. He should confine himself to the heads under reference.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Before the Hon'ble Speaker gives a ruling in the matter, I would invite his kind attention to article 201 on page 93 of the Constitution Act. That is the only article which makes provision for the Appropriation Bill. It does not make any difference between an Appropriation Bill which is introduced at the time of the introduction of the budget and an Appropriation Bill covering supplementary and additional grants.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No doubt the Constitution does not make out any difference between the Appropriation Bill and the Supplementary Bill. But the practice obtaining everywhere is as I indicated.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Regarding the practice, I submit this is the first time that a provision in the Constitution is made for an Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But in other countries there are Bills like that. They are following certain practices.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—May I submit that the Hon'ble Speaker may be pleased to consider over the matter and give a considered ruling after going through the relevant documents?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes. But will the Hon'ble Member kindly try to keep within the limits?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Even if the practice is something else, I should think the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself has given room for me to raise these points because he referred to some other industrial concerns which are in a prosperous condition to show that the financial position of the State is very sound. If there are any other industrial concerns.....

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I said, in addition to securities we have other investments. As a general rule, I said that in addition we have investments which are as good as securities. It does not mean that we can discuss each factory, each department. We can take up Animal Husbandry and say how money is being wasted there. Could you discuss like that, each concern, each department?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—You have referred to certain industries which were in a flourishing state and I want to refer to some industrial concerns which have not been as successful as those concerns.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I said 'shares'. I referred definitely and confined my remarks to that one thing and that is 'shares'. I did not mean anything else.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I am making a distinction between shares invested in private concerns and money invested in Government industrial concerns. My point is that while there are certain industries or private industrial concerns in which we have got certain shares, if they have been very sound, there are also others which are not quite as sound as that. So you should not go under a false impression that our financial position is very sound because one or two concerns show good returns. The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to make another statement in answer to a query made by my friend Sri Acharya. He said that in the case of the depreciation amount that has been set apart in the

(SRI L. SIDDAPPA.)

various Government industrial concerns, that depreciation amount could be utilised for investing it in fresh industries. I submit that is a proposition with which I personally at any rate do not agree. Of course, there may be reasons for the Government to take away a portion of the depreciation amount. Take for instance the Mysore Iron and Steel Works itself. Every year we have been setting apart a certain portion as Depreciation Fund.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—The question was only this. Cannot those investments be utilised for the purpose of starting productive concerns? I simply put that question. He never admitted that the Government are desirous of liquidating the depreciation fund and using it. He did not admit it.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The Hon'ble Minister has been very careful here; even in the case of revising the policy with regard to funds, he said that while there is no occasion for selling the securities while there may not be any occasion to revise the policy of the Government, still if it comes to that, if it is necessary, then we will have to revise the policy and so on, he said. Under the cover of such cautious statements we have been given to understand that the Government are thinking of. . . . . .

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—No, no. It is not what I said. I said that there is no need, but if you want to have recourse to a heavier capital programme then we will have to sell the securities and reconsider the position.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Then I would advise the Government not to embark upon such new enterprises.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—This is a simple obvious fact.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I did not myself wish to speak on this. But since these are some of the points which the Minister raised in the course of his speech, I had to speak on these points.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I do not think I should detain the House very longer. I am grateful for the assurances given by my Hon'ble friends who have just now spoken. They are also moved by the same patriotic sentiments as the Government. I never doubted that virtue in them. But sometimes men are apt to commit mistakes in judgment or in discretion and it is not the intention or motive. There is always room for coming to erroneous judgment. All that I am saying is that the state of our finances is perfectly sound. Government are proceeding very cautiously, and for what I know we will certainly take their word of caution that we must proceed very cautiously. There is no doubt about it. All that I have already mentioned, even last time. But if you say that we must husband our resources and that we must proceed very cautiously, that certainly is a piece of suggestion or advice that any Government should have before its mind's eye. My friend, Janab Imam took practically the whole of his time in dealing with the recommendations of the Economy Officer. I may assure him that that report is continuously and prominently before the mind of the Government. We are ceaselessly pursuing all the avenues of retrenchment, and let there be no doubt in the minds of the Hon'ble Members that we are slakening our efforts in that direction. But I must make it clear that while on the one side we start with these retrenchments, on the other side, proportionately and simultaneously we have got to meet the demands because of the revision of salaries and increased emoluments. I do not want to blame them for having sponsored it. But the fact stares us in our face, for while we retrench here and there, still because of the revision of salaries, it is difficult for us to show a smaller figure against different departments. That is the difficulty. My friends ought to be aware of the fact that merely retrenching hands is not going to solve the problem nor is it going to give the result anticipated by the Economy Officer. So far as the question of balancing the budget and effecting these very economies are concerned I have suggested time and again that it is well within the province of the Estimates Committee which we have fortunately already constituted to

go into this question of retrenchment also. It is a more or less continuous body meeting periodically and looking into these questions. Therefore the very purpose which Janab Imam has in view will be furthered by the constitution of the Estimates Committee. I need not answer now what retrenchment we anticipated at the Budget are coming to pass as I said now during the course of the year. There is just one other point which I must say in addition to what I have already referred to. That is, apart from the securities and so on, about 2 crores are locked up in the advances for the procurement of food-grains. That again is a thing which does not disappear or get lost, but is also recoverable. Our financial position is therefore, as could be seen, sounder than ever before. Our friends may know that about 2 crores of rupees are locked up in the shape of food grains, the amount being recoverable.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—One crore and 60 lakhs of rupees are locked up.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I do not think that there are many points for me to answer. Reference has been made to Industrial concerns. But this is not the occasion for us to speak on that. I can assure my friends, Janab Imam and Sri Siddappa on the simple point that out of 204 lakhs as much as one crore is simply an advance or a loan which is recoverable and therefore it is not lost from our treasury. As regards the position of cash balance, well, we are having roughly about 264 lakhs. That is the position. So quite apart from all these things, the position is perfectly satisfactory and there is no fear as suggested by Janab Imam that when the bills are presented they may not be honoured. We have got plenty of money in our pockets so as to pay these charges and much more than that... So I commend this bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the House.

Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

" That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The schedule. The question is :

" That the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is :

" That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is :

" That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill ".

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move

" That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, be passed. "

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

" That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1951, be passed. "

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951.

Motion to consider.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM (Minister for Law and Labour).—Sir, I beg to move

" That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I have already made a request that the Standing Order 37 may be

(THE HON'BLE SRI K. T. BHASHYAM.)

suspended to enable the House to consider this Select Committee Report. Very few changes have been made by the Select Committee in respect of the Bill as originally placed before the House, and I shall go through some of them. The first is that in the definitions we have included one item 'Licence'. 'Licence' means a licence granted under this Act. That became necessary because in the course of the Bill we are refering to the conditions of a licence. Therefore we have said: 'Licence' means alicence granted under this Act.

We have omitted the definition regarding "newspaper" because the only sub-clause in which that word 'newspaper' occurred has been omitted, by us.

Next you have this recommendation to omit from the definition of 'prize competition' in item (e):

"But does not include a prize competition contained in a newspaper printed and published outside the State of Mysore."

The position was that if a prize competition was published in a newspaper published in the State and if anybody took part and sent money, he was liable for punishment while a competition published in a paper outside the State was excluded from its scope. A person taking part in such competition was not liable. We thought that that was an invidious distinction and it was unjust that newspapers outside Mysore should have an advantage over the papers in the State. So we omitted it. As a result what happens will be: if a prize competition is published in a newspaper printed outside the State and anybody inside the State takes part and sends money to it, he will be liable in the same way as he would be liable if he took part in any competition published by a newspaper inside the State. That I think is a very just position.

In clause 4 we have got the word 'colour' added. It reads:

"4 (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, every person who in connection with any lottery promoted or proposed to be promoted, either in the State or elsewhere,—

(a) publishes any proposal to pay any sum or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear from doing anything for the benefit of any person on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, colour or figure in the lottery;

We said: 'number, colour or figure in the lottery'; because sometimes there may be neither number nor figure. They may simply have colour. We have got to make it fool-proof. Human ingenuity has got to be reckoned with. So we have inserted the word 'colour'.

In regard to clause 4 we have just classified the categories under which this comes It was in one running sentence. It was not good reading. So we have said: that item (f) may be recast as follows:

(f) sends or attempts to send out of the State,

(i) any money or the valuable thing received in respect of the sale or distribution of any ticket or chance in the lottery; or

(ii) any document recording the sale or distribution of any ticket or chance in the lottery; or

(iii) any document recording the identity of the holder of any ticket or chance in the lottery; or "

In clause 5 we have just altered the wording as follows:

"A lottery promoted as an incident of an entertainment shall not be deemed to be an unlawful lottery if the promoter thereof has obtained a licence."

We say 'shall not be deemed unlawful'. Because under clause 3 we say "Subject to the provisions of this Act all lotteries are unlawful". That is why we had to adopt the wording as: 'shall not be deemed to be unlawful'.

In clause 5 (2) (iii), you find that the words 'five hundred rupees' have been substituted for 'one hundred rupees'. We felt that having regard to the conditions of society to-day, one hundred rupees may be too small a sum. So we said, let Rs. 500 be the maximum limit. We therefore said:

"Such sum (if any) not exceeding 500 rupees as may be specified in the licence as expenses which may be incurred by the promoters in purchasing prizes in the lottery."

It may be 100 or 200 or 300 not exceeding Rs. 500.

In clause 6, for the sake of uniformity so that the language may be in keeping with the wording of clause 3 we say :

"A private lottery shall not be deemed to be an unlawful lottery if the promoter thereof has obtained a licence."

In item (a) of cl. 6 (1) which reads :

"The whole proceeds, after deducting only expenses incurred for printing and stationery, shall be devoted to the provision of prizes for purchasers of tickets or chances....."

Every one may say, 'I am entitled to a chance.' So we say 'winning tickets' so that only the holders of winning tickets' may be entitled.

As I said on the floor of this House when introducing the Bill for consideration, lotteries may be promoted for creating endowments to charitable institutions, religious institutions and so on. A small society may run a lottery for the benefit of its members. Similarly for the purpose of charitable institutions, a lottery may be run. We wanted to provide for it. Therefore we have provided a new clause, clause 7, which runs as follows :

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the State Government may in respect of a lottery promoted for the benefit of a charitable, religious or educational institution or organisation, grant a licence subject to such conditions and on the payment of such fees or taxes as may be specified in the said licence and such lottery shall not be deemed to be an unlawful lottery:"

The other clauses are consequentia thereto. Clause 8 is like this :

"A prize competition shall not be deemed to be an unlawful prize competition if a licence in respect of such competition has been obtained by the promoter thereof."

The changes or alterations in clauses 11 and 12 are all consequential. Hon'ble Members will find that we have not made very substantial changes in this Bill and the Select Committee are of opinion that it does not require republication. Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code is repealed.

I submit that the Select Committee have done very good work and they have made suitable alterations. I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House and I move that it may be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration"

Rajamantrapravina H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District—General).—I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister for Law one factor. We have got the Race Club here. The Race Club is governed by betting tax and there is also a lottery going on. I am afraid if this Act were to be applied there would be a double levy. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to see that lottery is included in the saving clause 32. If it is done I would be satisfied. Otherwise, it is liable for double taxation.

The Hón'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Not a bad thing.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—From the beginning they are trying to help the Government to increase the receipts under that head. But if the Government are anxious to collect double taxation I do not know whether I should congratulate the Government or the members of the Club. I wish the Hon'ble Minister sees a way out. In clause 7 the words "prize competition" are repeated twice. I suggest that he words "prize competition" after the words "an unlawful" be omitted and also omit "an" before "unlawful". Then it reads as follows :

"A prize competition shall not be deemed to be unlawful if a licence in respect of such competition has been obtained."

It reads very nicely and is also artistic. Is the Hon'ble Minister following me ?

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I am following but I am not agreeing.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—The words "prize competition" are a repetition. If they are omitted you save the words; you save printing; and it is a very simple reading. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will agree.

I am very glad that they have recommended for the deletion of the words

"but does not include a prize competition contained in a newspaper printed and published outside the State of Mysore;"

As my Hon'ble friend knows many crossword puzzle organisers have

(SRI H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.)

migrated to Bangalore from Bombay to escape levy there. If this clause had been retained we would have made an invidious distinction. I am gald they have deleted those words.

With these observations and with the hope that I would get an assurance so far as the Race Club is concerned, I am going to extend my support to this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಏನೇನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನೇ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ 11 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಮೂರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗಿವೆ; ರೇಟರಿಗೆ 12½% ಹಾಕ ಬಹುದು; ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೀಷ್ನ್‌ಗೆ 25% ಹಾಕಬಹುದು; ಉಚಿತ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ 50% ಕೂಡ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ವಿಧಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೂರು ವಿಧವಾದ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಅಸ್ಪದವಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು 50% ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿ "total sum received" ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಡೆ "net sum" ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ "net sum" ಎಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೋಚರವಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೀಷನ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಷೀಟು ತರಿಸಿನೋಡಿದೆ. ಅದು 7 ತಿಂಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್‌ಷೀಟು. 7 ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 6,71,129-2-6 ವರಮಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ಆಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ರಾಸುಂಕೊಟ್ಟು competition ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹುಮಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ರೂ. 3,95,513-12-6; ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ರೂ. 1,10,865-1-8 ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಅದು ಯಾವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು.—ಅದರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೀಷ್ನ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ಟೆಲಗ್ರಾಂಗೆ ರೂ. 80,100-1-3 ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆದರೂ ಲಾಭ ಏನು ಎಂದರೆ, ಲಾಭ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರೂ. 43,802-14-6 ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—Have they paid income-tax ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು.—ಪರ ಮಾನವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಳು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ ನಷ್ಟವೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ. 1,34,729-7-10 ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಈಗ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೀಷ್ನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ, ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು.—ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಮರು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ "net sum" ಎಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯ ಎಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಸೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಬಲ್ಲದು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. 'Net sum" ಎಂದರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಹಣವೇ ಉಳಿಯಲಾರದು. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ "gross sum" ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಕೂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಚನೆಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಚೀಪ್ ಫಂಡ್ ರಾಟರಿ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ನಡೆಸುವ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ರಾಟರಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿತು. ಇದನ್ನೇ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೀಷ್ನ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಹತೋಟಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವಂತೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೈಸ್‌ಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಟಪ್ಪಾಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ, ಮನಿಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಟಪ್ಪಾಲು, ಸಂಚಾರ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹತೋಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ effective ಆಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ

ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳಿವೆ. 'ಟಿಪ್ಸ್ಟರ್' ರೈಸ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಹತೋಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Can we not get returns from them?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು.—ಇರಬಹುದು. ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಂಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ನಡೆಸುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ concurrent ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೋ ಸೇರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಇಡೀ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾನಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇನೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು.—ನೀವು ತಂದಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಏನಾ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಇತರರು ಇನ್ನೂ ತರದೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ನೀವಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನದುದ್ದೇಶ ಗೋಚರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುದ್ದಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳವರೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಡೀ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತಾಗಲೆಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—In respect of two or three points I shall give brief replies. So far as clause 8 is concerned, the Hon'ble Member said that it was rather inartistic.

Section 7:

"A prize competition shall be deemed to be an unlawful prize competition unless a licence in respect of such competition has been obtained by the promoter thereof."

It would be better of course. But even as it is, it makes clear meaning and there is no confusion. We keep to that form because in clauses 5 and 6 we keep to the same mode of expression. Having said what we have said, I think, it may remain as it is. After all it is a question of improving the language and we shall do so on some other occasion. As it is, there is no harm in it.

The only question that was substantially raised was about race course sweep stake. I think it is partly covered by the Police Act, "Wagering or betting on a horse race is not gaming when such wagering or betting takes place—

'on the date on which such race is to be run; and

'in a place or places within the race enclosure which the authority controlling such race has, with the sanction of the Government, set apart for the purpose.'

I think this stake takes place on the day the race is run.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Betting is all right; there is a lottery run.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—That is by the turf commission agent.

'Nothing in this Act shall apply to any person who carries on the business or acts as a book—maker or turf commission agent.....'

If in spite of these provisions and Section 32, there is need to give some kind of exemption to a person in the Race Course it is possible under Section 30.

"The State Government may exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Act any lottery or any prize competition the net proceeds of which are to be devoted to a charitable purpose."

I hope that in the lottery in the Race Course Club, the proceeds are devoted to charitable purposes. If they are not, they may not be exempted. They will have to approach the Government and if we have to bring up a clause we shall do so. If it is devoted for charitable purposes, there is surely no trouble. I do not know much of these lotteries.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—You have made me a Steward there and therefore I know all this. The whole realisation goes. It should be subject to betting tax. What is the difficulty?

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—The difficulty is, it will come under private lottery.

"the whole proceeds, after deducting only expenses incurred for printing and stationery, shall be devoted to the provision of prizes....."

So, if it is confined to the members of the Race Club .....

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—We shall see about that. If in spite of all these provisions under the Police Act and under clauses 30 and 32 we cannot lug it in then we shall see how it could be done, if it is to be done at all.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Will it be possible to assure in the rules.....

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—I do not think we can do it because the rules should not be inconsistent with the Act. We shall see when the occasion arises.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If there is going to be races between March or April and now and if on examination it becomes incumbent, we shall consider bringing in a small amendment in March. We will examine it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the Assembly. Clauses 2 to 33, both inclusive.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 33, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 33, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble.

The question is:

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. BHASHYAM.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951 as reported by the Select Committee, be passed".

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Discussion on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Motion to consider.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—The next item is the consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1948-49.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—(Minister for Finance and Industries)—Sir, I beg to present the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts of 1948-49 and to move that the report be taken into consideration.

The report of the Committee and the audit report and the Appropriation Accounts for 1948-49 have been sent to the Hon'ble Members some days ago. Sir, I would just say a few words in presenting this report to the Hon'ble Members of this House. The Public Accounts Committee that considered the audit and appropriation report was the first of its kind to be constituted under the new Constitution when the composition of the Public Accounts Committee was wholly non-official in character. Prior to that, we used to have the Financial Secretary or some other official on the Committee, but this time it was wholly non-official and I must say that the Committee which sat for six days went thoroughly into the report and have presented a fairly exhaustive report to this House. I would like just to draw the attention of this House to one or two of their recommendations or observations. I only want thereby to bring to the notice of the House the extreme importance

of the work of this Committee which cannot be underrated when we are launching out so many useful measures and schemes. It is the paramount duty of the Government and all the agencies of the Government to see that every pie that we spend is put to the best use. On that there can be no difference.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to an observation on page 14 of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee:

"The Committee finds that there is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs under Development Schemes under Grant No. 20. '26 Education' It is stated that it was a lumpsum provision made for schemes to be adumbrated and sanctioned during the course of the year. The Committee observes that it is not desirable that such lumpsum provisions should be made even if asked for by the Departments without obtaining sanction for the particular scheme for which the amounts are to be utilised.

"It may lead to altogether an erroneous impression that funds are being provided for various schemes when there is no likelihood of the schemes being implemented. It may also lead to advantage being taken by the Departments concerned for appropriating the amounts for schemes which might not have been under contemplation."

There the House will see that an action of Government has been critically examined by the Public Accounts Committee and they have given certain direction, a very healthy one I suppose, which the Government will certainly keep in view.

Then again I would refer to another observation on page 16. Sometimes it so happens that instructions are given to departments orally. What procedure those departments have to adopt to give effect to these oral instructions is stated on page 16. I will refer to a particular thing. They say:

"The receipt of oral instructions could be no excuse for ignoring the prescribed rules relating to the preparation of estimates and obtaining sanction. Oral instructions should have been got confirmed in writing' as required by the Rules. It is hoped that the circular which the Committee learns has been issued, will be strictly adhered to in future."

I do not want to weary the House, but I would just draw their attention to one more observation and I will conclude. That is on page 29, with regard to the all absorbing topic of food operations. This is what we say on the most vexed question that is cropping before the House time and again:

"The Committee views with considerable apprehension and dismay the continuous huge losses incurred every year under food supply operations. They feel that the State can no longer bear this strain and that it would be suicidal to pursue any longer the policy that has been followed these years of meeting these huge losses from general revenues. The only policy that the Committee can recommend is that the service should be *at cost* including the charges of the Food Supplies Department. The Committee earnestly urges the immediate implementation of this recommendation.

I do not want to say anything more except this, that under the Constitution there is no need for us to present any separate Bill for passing these excess grants. We have been in touch with the Centre, the Auditor-General and the Law Department of the Government of India and they have said that at present any such excess expenditure prior to 1st April 1950 need not be presented in the shape of another Bill which we must get passed through this House formally as other grants have been done and therefore the presentation of this report as stated in the body of the report, will tantamount to the passing of these excess grants. I commend this report for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1948-49 be taken into consideration."

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ),—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂಡಿಸಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಅಪ್ರಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಇವರ ಮುಂದಿನ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಾನೀಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಆಗಲೇ ಅದರ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಒಂದಂಶ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.)

ವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೇಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಏನೆಂದರೆ 'ನಾವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯರ್ ವರ್ಷವು 3 ತಿಂಗಳು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ದುದರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಯಿತು, ಎಂದೂ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲಾಖಾ ವೊಬ್ಬೇಸರರು ಗಳಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅವರ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಬರುವಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ್ದಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆಗ ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೆವು; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಭೆಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿತು. ಆದಾದನಂತರ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕಳೆದವರ್ಷ ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ 29ಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ, ಆಗ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೇಕೆ ತರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ನನ್ನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ವರದಿಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಆ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಕಡೆಯ ದಿವಸದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪದಲ್ಲದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಅದೇ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದರಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ನನ್ನ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದರಾಗಲೀ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಾಗ್ದಾನವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಮೇರೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಮೇರೆ ಅದರ ಮೇರೆ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ "ವರದಿಯು ಮುದ್ರಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಲಲ್ಲ, ಇದನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ 1948ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಯು 1950ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಮೇ 26 ರಲ್ಲೇ ಮುದ್ರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಮುದ್ರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್ ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಆ ವರದಿಯು ಮುದ್ರಣವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸೇರುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? It is obvious that it was printed. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದೇಹವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೇರೆ ಆಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು "ಮುದ್ರಣವಾಗಿರಲಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಲಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು?

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು. —Please read the Chief Minister's speech. ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ನಾವು ನಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಏಕೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—You have failed in your duty ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೆ! ಈಗ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸಾರಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ತರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು 325ನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: —

"ಇನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು 'ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೂ ನಿಜ. ಅಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ 76ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆ:

"The report of the Committtee on Public Accounts on the accounts of the Government and the report of the Audit Officer thereon shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman of the said Committee."

ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವಾಗ! ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗತಾನೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ವರದಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಅಜೆಂಡಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಲಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರಾವ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲೆ."

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— What is wrong with him?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು.

We met here on the 28th of August and carried on business till the first week of September. Even then the report was ready as you will see on page 41 of this report, that this was ready on 24th August 1950. The examination of the accounts was over in July and after July they had sufficient time to instruct the Director of Printing and Stationery to immediately print this report. After all it contains 40 pages.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Probably this is the longest report.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It may be the longest report, I agree. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ವರದಿಯು ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ ವಾಗುವಾಗ 40 ಪುಟಗಳ ಪ್ಯಾಂಫ್ಲೆಟ್ ಮುದ್ರಣ ವಾಗಲು ಏಕೆ ಸಾವಕಾಶ ?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What is the deduction ?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The deduction is you are not as prompt as you ought to be, in the disposal of things.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That was a special session.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—No. It was not a special session as contemplated under the Constitution of India. There is no distinction between special session and ordinary session. Even otherwise you had stated that the House would meet subsequently in 1950. You have not been as prompt as you ought to be. That is the trouble. Let me not dwell at length on that point. I am only making this suggestion, that hereafter the report of the Public Accounts Committee may please be presented to the House at the time when the Budget is presented to the House. This may not be taken as a precedent for future default in timely presentation.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—Your suggestion could not evidently be followed next year because next month the present session meets and the Audit report for 1949-50 has got to be ready.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—By this time the Audit Report must have been ready and the Committee has already been constituted now. You have nearly one month and a half before you.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We will do our best.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I will leave it at that.

With regard to the report itself, I must congratulate the members who constituted the Public Accounts Commttee on the thoroughness with which they have gone on their business. I must congratulate them on the care which they have bestowed in examining the Audit Report and the Appropriation Accounts. I must also thank them for the very good and useful suggestions they have made in the course of the report. The Finance Minister was pleased to point out certain items wherein they have gone very carefully into these matters and made very useful suggestions. With regard to one or two items, however, I have certain remarks to offer. Regarding the savings at page 2 of the report, they have stated before coming to details that certain improvements are noticeable. This is also an instance in point, of a committee which if constituted properly with men can contribute something and can do very useful work irrespective of the number it contains. I just wanted to impress on that point also. It is not merely the number of members that matters. Though it contains very few members still they have rendered useful work.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That is what we expect of the Hon'ble Members.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It is not good to constitute a Committee with 50 or 60 members. It will not be conducive to efficient execution of the Committee's work. Regarding the savings, I just wanted to point out that in respect of the savings as compared with the report in the previous year, though there is reduction in the number of items, still if you examine the items under which there has been heavy savings, it gives room for a lot of anxiety on our part.

You will please see Sir, that the several items under which savings have been effected are : Public Health, Irrigation Works, Education, Agriculture and Veterinary, Department of Labour and Labour welfare, Grants for Public Improvements, Hydro-electric works, other Irrigation works, Industrial concerns.....

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What about Police and Food and other control measures ?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I do not very much mind if you effect any savings under those items.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Please read.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—My contention is that the savings under these items are not as heavy as I expected them to be.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sri Siddaveerappa does not agree that there should be any drastic retrenchment under Police.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Yes, on account of certain incidents that have taken place in the last one or two months.

You will therefore see Sir, that savings have been effected only under what may be termed as Development Departments which are intended to raise the standard of living of the raiyat and the rural population. There have been very heavy savings under these items and I cannot certainly congratulate the Government or the officers who are in charge of these various departments on those savings.

With regard to Appropriation Accounts of the Education Department, I was surprised to find that very heavy savings to the extent of Rs. 2,65,090 have been effected. The explanation of the Department has been as follows:—

"The Director explained that the savings of Rs. 2,65,090 under Grants to Elementary Education Fund under item No. 6 was mainly due to non-utilisation of Rs. 1,00,000 for starting basic schools, etc. For basic schools, things like taklis, charkas, etc., should be supplied. It was not done so at present, except training the teachers at the Huttanahalli Centre."

It is a very disturbing state of affairs. Unless you provide the necessary equipment for running these schools, merely training some teachers in Huttanahalli Training School and sending them back to primary schools as teachers serves no useful purpose. I must say that any money spent on training of these teachers should be considered as waste, because it is with a view to get some service from the teachers that the State spends some money in training them and if they are not properly used by starting basic schools and by providing necessary equipment to these basic schools, absolutely no useful purpose will be served and any money spent in my opinion should be deemed, should be considered as waste.

Then again Sir, there are very heavy savings under Buildings, item No. 11:

"The Chairman opined that the fault of non-utilisation of Rs. 4 lakhs and odd was not of the Department, because it was non-utilisation by the Aided Institutions. The amount was sanctioned, for instance, to a certain Hostel for building purposes, but they did not put in their quota and put up the building." (p. 13)

I submit Sir, that whenever Government accord their sanction to any grant-in-aid they must see to it that the private institution seeking such a grant will in the first instance deposit with the Government its quota of the cost. Government should not accord sanction without such a preliminary deposit. Otherwise, now-a-days there will be many requests for grants from aided institutions. There may be some institutions which are ready to give funds and which are ready to embark on building programmes; and there may be others which are not yet ready with funds. If you accord sanction to those institutions which are not yet ready with their quota, they will be unable to utilise the grant. As against that there may be another institution which is ready with funds, but still for want of Government grant it may not get the benefit it deserved. So, I suggest that hereafter sanction should be accorded only to such institutions which have deposited their quota of the cost with the Government.

There is another feature which has got to be examined Sir. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in the course of his speech while introducing the Appropriation Bill said that there is scope for re-appropriation of the amount from one head to the other. When it was found that there is likely to be a heavy savings to the extent of four lakhs under this head, then it was the duty of the Head of the Department to see under what other item it may be utilised usefully. I am particularly mentioning this for the reason that in reply to an interpellation by my Hon'ble friend Sri T. Subramanya in the previous Session, Government have furnished—it was a question asking for information in regard to the number of buildings undertaken by Government, which are half finished for the last one year, two years and three years; the places where such buildings are located; whether there are any buildings which are half-finished and no further progress is being made and yet the work is stopped; if so, why the work is stopped.—have furnished information in about three statements. You will there see Sir,

DAVANGERE DIVISION.

1. Constructing Primary School at Dindahalli, Davangere Taluk.
2. Constructing Primary School at Basavapura, Holalkere Taluk.
3. Constructing Primary School at Sasalu, Holalkere Taluk.
4. Constructing Primary School at Dogganthal, Holalkere Taluk.
5. Constructing Primary School, Kamalapura, Harihar Taluk.
6. Constructing Primary School, Janakal, Hosadurga Taluk.
7. Constructing Primary School, Mathodu, Hosadurga Taluk.
8. Constructing Primary School, Belagur, Hosadurga Taluk.
9. Constructing Primary School, Mustur, Jagalur Taluk.
10. Improvements to Primary School at Annagodu, Davangere Taluk.
11. Primary School at Padihatta, Holalkere Taluk.

These buildings have been stopped for want of funds. When it was noticed by the Head of the Department or the Officer concerned that there was likely to be a huge savings under one item, he must see whether it could not be usefully spent under another item which is very necessary and useful. If that had been done and if the authorities concerned were diligent in that matter, I submit that there would not have been this huge savings under this item under Buildings in the budget relating to the Education Department.

Regarding the observation made by the Committee on page 14 of the Report:

"The Committee finds that there is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs under Development Schemes under Grant No 20 "26 Education." It is stated that it was a lumpsum provision made for schemes to be adumbrated and sanctioned during the course of the year. The Committee observes that it is not desirable that such lumpsum provision should be made even if asked for by the Departments without obtaining sanction for the particular scheme for which the amounts are to be utilised.

It may lead to altogether an erroneous impression that funds are being provided for various schemes when there is no likelihood of the schemes being implemented. It may also lead to advantage being taken by the Departments concerned for appropriating the amounts for schemes which might not have been under contemplation."

I only wish that Government would impress on the Heads of Departments to see that this observation made by the Committee is taken note of and carried out.

Then, coming to the Public Works Department: I had a glance at the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts. I find particularly there are three Departments which are great sinners in not observing the Codal rules. First comes the Public Works Department.

It looks as though there is no discipline so far as the Public Works Department is concerned. Government have got to be very strict because that is the one department which is in charge of very heavy grants for spending for the amelioration of the rural population. Unless they observe these codal rules and scrutinise the accounts properly, I submit there is very great scope for misapplication and misappropriation of funds. I am glad that the Public Accounts Committee have very carefully gone through certain items and have made useful suggestions, relating to non-observance of the prescribed purchase rules by a Divisional Officer resulting in avoidable excess expenditure to Government. I am surprised that not only no disciplinary action has been taken against the officer concerned, but the matter has been very lightly and leniently dealt with.

Please see the observation made in the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts on page 4, and it is very interesting. I am bringing it to the notice of this House.

"An Executive Engineer of a Division placed orders with a firm in Bangalore for the supply of eight tyres and four tubes at the rate of Rs. 196-8-0 and Rs 20-4-0 each, respectively. When the bill for Rs. 1,653 was received for audit and payment to the firm, it was returned in April and June 1948 with the objection that the firm was not on the approved list of firms and the rates charged also were more than those approved by the Stores Purchase Committee, viz., Rs. 158-13-0 per tyre and Rs. 16-5-0 per tube. The Stores Purchase Committee also, on a reference made by the Purchasing Officer in January 1949, did not accord approval for the purchase since it resulted in an excess expenditure of Rs 817-4-0 to Government It may also be mentioned in this connection that copies of the Stores Purchase Committee Indents had been sent to the Executive Engineers of all Divisions.

"The Head of the Department applied to Government for sanction to pay the bill for Rs. 1,653 and Government accorded the required sanction in their order No. P.W. 9508-9—Ism. 205-48-2, dated 18th May 1949. As this is a case

(SRI L. SIDDAPPA.)

in which the Executive Engineer caused extra cost to Government by disregarding the Stores Purchase Committee Indent which fixed the price at which the tyres and tubes had to be purchased on the basis of competitive tenders received by them, it is not clear why such extra cost should not have been recovered from the Executive Engineer himself."

It is not only very necessary that this amount should be recovered from the officer concerned, but I submit that as a sort of lesson to the brother officers some disciplinary action has to be taken against that officer. Even in obtaining the sanction of Government there is a very important rule provided in the Secretariat Manual. When such matters come up for sanction of Government, the file has got to be referred to the Finance Department and their remarks obtained. That has not been done in this case. If they had referred the file to the Finance Department it would have enabled the concerned Minister perhaps to take a different decision. I am glad that that has been observed by the Committee. They say :—

"As regards the suggestion of the Audit Department that the extra cost should have been recovered from the Executive Engineer, the Committee notes that when the payment of the Bill was authorised by the Government, the Finance Department was not consulted as it should have been. The Committee suggests that the rules relating to the obtaining of financial concurrence should be strictly adhered to....."

This loophole has happened because the Secretary to the Public Works Department happened to be the Chief Engineer in charge. These things are provided in the Secretariat Manual but this provision was not observed by the Secretary who is not unaware of the Secretariat procedure.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Not because he happened to be the Chief Engineer and the Secretary to Government.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—He is an experienced gentleman in the department and he is in the Secretariat; he should have made a note that this matter requires the concurrence of the Finance Department.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Obviously an oversight.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The Minister cannot be expected to know all these things. It is for the permanent officers of the Secretariat to have noted such things so that if it had been brought to the notice of the Minister, he, instead of passing final orders on the file, would have directed that this file should be sent to the Finance Department for their concurrence or for their remarks. If that had been done, proper or suitable orders would have been passed by the Government. I submit that even now this matter requires further perusal and necessary action has got to be taken.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Apart from recovery ?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Yes ; disciplinary action has got to be taken. I do not mean to say that, if the officer from the explanation he furnishes is absolved of all guilt on his part, even then action has to be taken against him. But if the officer is found guilty, it requires that some action has to be taken against him.

With regard to carrying out works without competent sanction or estimate or provision of funds, the Hon'ble Finance Minister had made some observations in the course of his speech. It is usual for the Ministers when they go on tour to instruct the officers concerned or whoever may be present on that occasion, to carry out this work or that work. But then nowhere it is supposed that in carrying out that work the codal rules should not be observed and though oral instructions have been given he cannot plead any excuse whatsoever for not observing the codal rules.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—Please read the last sentence.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I shall read it :

"The receipt of oral instructions could be no excuse for ignoring the prescribed rules relating to the preparation of estimates and obtaining sanction. Oral instructions should have been got confirmed in writing, as required by the Rules. It is hoped that the circular which the Committee learns has been issued will be strictly adhered to in future."

That is what I said the Hon'ble Finance Minister was pleased to remark.

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact we have issued strict instructions

that whatever may be the oral instructions by the Ministers, they have got to be confirmed by the Minister concerned and the approval of the department obtained.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—No Minister says that without preparing an estimate and without obtaining sanction for it, the work has to be executed because it is important. On the plea that oral instructions have been given, the officers cannot be permitted to execute the works without sanction and then send the estimate along with the completion report as has been done in this particular case.

There is one other item about which I have got to lay emphasis and that is with regard to materials at site of works. With regard to this item the Committee have gone into in detail and have made the following observation :

"The Committee while reiterating the observations made by the last year's Committee in this behalf suggests that every attempt must be made to reconcile the book balances with the counted balances. This should be done within a certain fixed period. The Deputy Chief Engineer says that he would require six months' time. It is hoped that by the end of the period, the Chief Engineer will be able to present a fully reconciled statement in all the Divisions. If there are any irreconcilable differences, then the responsibility for those differences must be fixed on the concerned individual officers and needful action taken for making good the differences."

I believe, Sir, now considerable time has elapsed. I think the Chief Engineer has sent up a report to the Government and if it is found that adequate explanation is not forthcoming, I submit stringent action has got to be taken. With regard to this particular item of the materials at site I happened to go through this Audit and Appropriation Accounts report relating to some previous periods. Particularly, the Public Works Department seems to be very incorrigible. They think they can commit sins of commission and omission with impunity. I am making this suggestion to Government, namely, that strictest instructions should be issued to them not give to room for such complaints.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Some of these are hardy annuals.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—They are being repeated year after year and still no notice has been taken by the authorities concerned. That is why I am making this remark. During the course of next year at least some of these matters which are being pending from years may be attended to either by the Departmental Heads or by the Audit Department so that they may not give room for the repetition of the same remarks by the Public Accounts Committee next year.

With regard to the counting of the stock and stock return, I would like to make one suggestion. It is no use appointing an officer of the same department for verifying this stock. I think a system is in vogue in the Industries Department, namely, an officer of the Audit Department is appointed to verify the stock and he checks the materials at site and compares them with the book balance. I do not mean to blame or cast aspersion on the officers of the department. But the tendency, as human-beings, is to look over some of these things when they happen to be officers of the same department. So, I suggest that Government may appoint officers from the Audit Department to check these materials at site and see whether they tally with the book balance. We find from statements that it involves lakhs of rupees. That is why I am suggesting this. I hope Government will please take this suggestion and act upon it.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—See page 18 of the Report.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—

"..... The Committee feels that there should be no further delay in their appointment and that the posts may not be under the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, but under the control of the Mysore Government."

I quite agree with the observations made by the Committee. Now that you have a separate officer for examining the local funds, he may be entrusted with this work.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—See the next para.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Now relating to irregularities in Chitaldrug Division, I was wondering when I was going through this report as to who exactly this officer is and how he has gone on

(SRI L. SIDDAPPA.)

with this heavy arrears without giving proper estimate and whether any punishment has been meted out.

"The Deputy Chief Engineer is unable to offer any explanation in this respect....."

It is mostly in regard to controlled articles discrepancy occur because these articles would not be available in the open market. There would be very heavy demand and these people, I am afraid, cannot overcome the temptation.

"The Iron and Steel articles' unaccounted for amount to as much as 5,94? cwt or about 300 tons. This is a matter which needs immediate examination and the Committee suggests that the Government take every step to have the figures verified and take suitable action to that end. It would be worthwhile to have similar information in the case of other divisions also about the main articles which contributed to the differences."

I submit that in this particular case the Committee could have gone a step further and could have referred the matter to the Director of the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The suggestion is there. It is the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee that has got to be implemented by Government. They have no direct executive powers. Therefore, they may suggest that the matter may be referred to the Anti-corruption Director.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—They can suggest and the Government may direct this to the Anti-Corruption Director because this is a matter which involves lakhs of rupees. By making that observation, nothing prevents the Head of the Department to take some action.

Coming to the expenditure incurred without the sanction of the estimate, I may again refer to para 13 of the report because this is also a very serious matter and we find that in some divisions no sanction is obtained for any estimates. It may be that some exigency of the matter required to carry on the work in some cases. But if there are cent per cent estimates of that character in that division, I think there is something absolutely wrong with that division and serious notice will have to be taken.

There is also another Department. Unfortunately, even in the Department of Industries, we find very serious irregularities. That was a Department which used to generally not come up for great criticism on previous occasions, but we find that with regard to some three or four items, there have been serious irregularities and that also has been carefully gone through by the Committee and they have made certain suggestions.

And coming to the working of the industrial concerns, I was referring to this matter on a previous occasion but I was asked to take an appropriate occasion. They raised a point of order and the Chair was pleased to say that the matter would be considered and definite ruling would be given some time later. I think I can take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government that all is not well with our industrial concerns. I was then referring to a statement on page 47 of the report for the year 1947-48 and page 49 of the report relating to the year 1948-49. You will see that the only industrial concern on which very heavy capital investments have been made is the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. During the year 1947-48 Government have invested as much as Rs. 2,35,25,420 and have given a sum of Rs 39,30,476 as working expenses. As I was pointing out, the big return was in the year 1945-46 and the next year and subsequent year there had been a fall in the net return, though the capital investment and the working expenses have been on the increase. The capital investment during the year 1948-49 is to the tune of Rs. 3 crores and even working expenses come to as much as Rs. 46,30,476 and the return is not commensurate with the investments made on this item. In this connection, I would like to point out one or two other concerns also. The next concern on which we have made very heavy capital investment is the Government Electric Factory. You will see from a perusal of the statement published on page 47 of the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts of-

1947-48 that the capital invested during the year 1947-48 is Rs. 14,10,746 and the working expenses exceed the capital amount and that is Rs. 21,58,214. When we come to the year 1948-49, you will see that the capital invested has been Rs. 22,11,029 and the working capital is Rs. 36,58,214. While in the year 1947-48 we were realising a profit of Rs. 11,48,000, in the year 1947-48 Rs. 1,55,000.....

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA (Mandya District—General).—It is only turn-over.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I am sorry. Profit is Rs. 1,56,000 for the year 1945 46. It has fallen down to Rs. 9,000 in 1947-48. We have only a profit of Rs. 18,000.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—You are confusing both the figures.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—You will see the last four columns. If there had been gradual reduction in profits, it would not have given rise to anxiety. But if you refer to page 49 of the report relating to 1948-49, you will see that while the profits were Rs. 76,607 in 1946-47, the concern has incurred a loss of Rs. 51,473 during the year 1948-49. I submit since it is the second biggest Government industry, there is something wrong. While the capital investment has been on the increase, the working expenses are also increasing; instead of getting proper return it has been a losing concern. I think it is a matter which requires very serious notice at the hands of the Government.

There is another concern which is equally a big concern, that is, the Porcelain Factory. In that Factory, during the year 1947-48 we have made an investment of fixed capital of Rs. 13,50,237, and working capital Rs. 1,60,000. We got a profit of Rs. 1,32,814 in 1945-46. It came down to Rs. 1,19,984 in 1946-47, then in 1947-48—Rs. 11,558 and finally 1948-49 we have incurred a loss, instead of profit, of Rs. 35,000. Here again I am constrained to make the observation that the working expenditure is on the increase. I find these concerns have very heavy establishment. I believe there are three officers of the status of Assistant Director of Industries. There is the General Manager; there is another gentleman who is in charge of the crockery section and there is another expert. When the concern was being managed by one person, it used to show very good profit. When we have three persons who are said to be experts in the line, we find, instead of giving a proper return, this concern is sustaining great loss to the extent of Rs. 35,000. I submit that this also is a matter which requires serious notice at the hands of the Government. There are also some minor concerns whose condition also has got to be looked into by the Government.

It is often being pointed out by the Hon'ble Ministers that while we point out these defects, we are not complimenting them on the good work that is being done. There are many concerns which have been showing very good profit though the capital investment and the working expenses are not very heavy. I may for instance refer to the Soap Factory. From the beginning it is paying; and during the later years the profits have been very good. You will please see under item 2.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We need not refer to details. I am talking of the time occupied thereby. We should give chances to other Hon'ble Members to speak.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—There are some concerns which have been doing good work. Officers who are in charge of those concerns deserve some encouragement and the House may fully support the Government if any such action is taken.

There are some big concerns on which Government have invested huge capital and some of those concerns are not working properly. I think there is a resolution on this subject tabled by me. But it is not likely to be reached during this session because it is at the tail end of the list of resolutions. I think it is high time the Government constitute a committee known as Production Board to go into these facts, such as the capacity of the concern, its present

(SRI L. SIDDAPPA.)

production, efficient working etc. The Committee must investigate into these details and make necessary suggestions. This is very necessary. In my opinion such a committee known as Production Board should be empowered to go into these details and give suitable suggestions to the Government. With these observations I again congratulate the members of the Committee including the Chairman who have gone into these details with great care and have done good and useful work.

Postponement of Food Debate allotted for the day for the next day.

* **Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—Sir, about the programme of business for the day, I have got to say a few words. It is already half past six of the clock now. By the time we close the present discussion it will be seven of the clock. It is therefore very late for the food debate to go on now. We are very much tired. So if the Hon'ble Members and the Hon'ble the Minister are agreeable we may take up the debate on the food situation sometime after 3 or 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER. (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—It is a non-official day tomorrow. But if all Hon'ble Members are willing to have the discussion tomorrow, it can be done so. Is the House agreeable to the suggestion?

The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—After all they constitute the Opposition and let us have some regard to what they suggest. We leave it to them to come to a conclusion.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Mysore District-General).—I would like to know if we are taking up the food debate now.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries) It is the very thing we are discussing now. If the Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa was attentive, we are just considering if we should take up the food debate now itself or in the afternoon tomorrow. The Leader of the Opposition has just suggested that we may take it up tomorrow after 4 p.m. But we do not want to curtail their privileges. That is the position of the Government. Tomorrow is a non-official day and if the non-official members desire to have the debate on that day, we have no objection on this side of the House. Let it not be said that we are trying to curtail their privileges.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The initiative has come from me.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We are prepared to sit now and carry on the food debate as long as is necessary. It does not matter how late it would take us on. But if the Hon'ble Member wants to have it tomorrow, it is not that the Government is for it, but they will accept the suggestion by way of obliging the Opposition and other non-official members. If they feel that they can set a part of their day for the food debate, there could be no objection.

Sri M. L. NANJARAJ URS (Mysore District-General).—We can have a morning session from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and then afterwards sit from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Sri M. MADIAH (Mysore District-Depressed Class).—Even then the non-official business should be given priority.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If there is morning session, that will not count as a non-official day.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Chitaldrug District-General).—I would invite the kind attention of the House to Rule 8 of the Legislative Rules. It is stated there that on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. According to this rule if official business is taken up on a non-official day, another day will have to be allotted for non-official business. It is possible, if the rule could be suspended.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is not possible. That is why we are asking if the whole House is agreeable to the suggestion of taking up the food debate tomorrow.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If there is to be a morning session, it will be purely for the food debate. There is no question of having interpellations. We may meet from 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Three hours will be quite sufficient for the food debate. That will be an excellent sugg stion. Then we may sit again from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the regular session and transact the usual non-official business for the day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So we will have the food debate from 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. tomorrow. Are the Hon'ble Members willing for this?

Some Hon'ble MEMBERS.—Yes. We are agreeable.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will therefore meet at 8-30 A.M. tomorrow for the food debate.

D'scussion on Public Accounts Committee Report—*concld.*

ರಾಜಮಂತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೀಣ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡರು (ಹಾನಗಲ್ ಪೆಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಆಡಿಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಮೇಲಣ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೆ ಕೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರೂ ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ; ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಸ್‌ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಆದರೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It was presided over by an Hon'ble Minister to Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—But the Minister I am glad to say has not behaved as if he was a Minister only. After the reading of the report I can say that.

ಆದರೂ Congratulations ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ congratulate ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಇದರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. Para 8 of the report.—

"In this case the Committee agrees with the Accountant-General that it was a fit case for directing the recovery of the extra cost from the officer concerned." ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

It was open to the Committee to have recommended more severe punishment. Recovery is no punishment.

ಹಣ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಇಂತಿಂಥಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಹೊಡುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥಿಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದಾ ರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಂತ್ಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವೇನೆಂದು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿಯ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇರೆ ಅವರು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಳ್ಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು.

"The Committee however feels that this is a sign that accounts are not regularly kept and it is a matter worth looking into in greater detail. The recommendation of the last year's Committee that there should be stock verifiers, gains added support." ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು observations ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ,

"The Committee sees that while reiterating the observations made by the last year's Committee, in this behalf suggests that every attempt must be made to reconcile the book balances with the counted balances."

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು? ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಹೀಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. They must be more business like.

It was open for the Committee to point out to the Government that such and such action had to be taken but has not been taken. The committee feels that action should at least now be taken.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ improvement ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—Must be reconciled ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯು ಸಮಿತಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನು ಒಂದು-

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.)

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಬಹುಶಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಮಿತಿ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿತ್ತೋ ಏನೋ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ 'Action taken on previous report' ಎಂದು ಒಂದು heading ಇದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ನನಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ 33ನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ Cases in which complete action has not been taken ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಬಾಬುಗಳಿವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ General Administration ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ want of proper care in issuing Attendance certificates leading to double claims of T A. by certain members for attending meetings ಎಂದು ನಮೂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ heading ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ. ಇದು misleading ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು double claim ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. If an outsider were to read the report he will think that Assembly Members are of this nature. That heading is wrong. It affects the reputation of the Members.

"As the concerned records were not made available for audit in spite of repeated requests, it has not been possible to complete the audit and submit the report to Government" ಎಂದಿದೆ.

ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತಿದೆ ನೀನೇನೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೀನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಇದೇನೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದಲ್ಲ. 1947ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೋದ ಸಲದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'Government are considering the question' ಎಂದಿದೆ. Are they still considering the question? Have the Government not thought it fit to make available to the Accountant-General these records? Are the Government not aware of where the records are? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು cross-examination ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರಾಯರುಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ misappropriate ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮಗೆ ಟಿ. ಎ. ಬಾಕಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳ claims ನೋಡದೇಯಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಮಿಕ್ಕವರ ಗತಿಏನು? ಐದು ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೆ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ! ಈ ಫೈಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದು; ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಆಫೀಸ್ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೂ ನನಗೂ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ finding ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಕಾಲ sus ension ನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಚ್. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯನವರು ನನ್ನ ಶಿಫಾರಸನ್ನೇ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ನನಗೆ ಆ ಫೈಲ್ ವಾಪಸು ಬರಲು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನನ್ನು suspend ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೇ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು; ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟೆ. ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ₹50 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಏಕೆ? While I was asking for a full note, that person whom I suspended was taken away from my Office, and was given an appointment in the Secretariat as Superintendent.

ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ರೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು, ನಾನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಯಾವಾಗ ಹೋಗಿದೆ? ನಾನು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಕಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಇನ್‌ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಫೈಲುಗಳು ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿತೆ. ಅವ ಎಲ್. ಪಿ ಸಿ. ಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಈಗ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).— ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.— ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ! ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯೆರಿ ಎಮ್ಮು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು suspend ಮಾಡಿದಾನಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಫೈಲನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿ, ಏನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವರ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಆಚೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಕೇಳಿಗೆ ಅಮೇಲೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಲ ಬಂಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಯಿದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು. ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂಡಿನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲರು ಎಮ್ಮು ರಿಮೈಂಡರ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರ ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೇಕ್ಟ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಬ್ಯಾನೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋದವೋ, ಪಿಜನ್‌ಹೋಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದವೋ ಗೊತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರದಿಯ 37ನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ "the Accountant-General states that the records have not yet been made available to him and it was therefore not possible to take action with reference to para 8 of the Report for 1947-48 under General Administration" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ observation ಏನು? "The Committee hopes that action will be completed in regard to matters noted in para 39 of

chapter II on page 33 and the report of action taken included in the next year's Report."

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— When the records themselves were not readily available, the Hon'ble Member cannot expect the Public Accounts Committee to postpone its work.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA. - If I had been a member of the Committee I would have insisted on getting the records and placing them before the Committee immediately. If they could not discharge their work satisfactorily at that meeting, they could have convened another meeting. It was done on previous occasions. ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಆದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ 'the committee hopes' ಎಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ? ತಪ್ಪಿಸ್ಥರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೂ ಅಂಥವರು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದೇ ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ನೋಡೋಣ, ನೋಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— There is still chance for it.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA. —ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 5,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಸ್ಟಾಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಯಾರು ? Where has the money gone ? ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Is that the way to deal with a case like this ?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— That matter will be looked into.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.— When the occasion arose the Hon'ble Minister did not look into it.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA — I said "will be."

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್ ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು. —"Will be." It means future.

ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಶ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ.

The Committee have a right to call upon the Government to make the records available. They can go a step forward and suggest a certain course of action to be taken ಹಿಗೆ ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ the responsible officer must be taken to task ಎಂತಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಈಗ ಏನು ನಡೆಯುತಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರೇನೋ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕಲವು ಸದಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರೇನೋ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

The Committee have got a right to say to the Government that they should have passed orders on this ಹಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ The Committee is above Government in financial matters. That is what I want to emphasise. Otherwise, there is no meaning in having this Appropriation Report. The Committee can question the action of the Government. They can tell the Government to do this or that. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೇವರ್ನರು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಕಜ್ಜೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ. ಹಾಸನದ ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು observation ಇದೆ. "Last year, an Hon'ble Member of the Committee suggested that the Hassan Implements Factory products would not stand comparison with those of Tatas."

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು issue ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ

"The implements produced at this factory were no in any way inferior to similar products produced elsewhere in India or even in Sheffield". ಷೆಫೀರ್ಡ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಷೆಫೀರ್ಡ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರ್ಜೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ನಾನೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಆ ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. I am paying heavily for these implements.

This was the opinion expressed by scientific men who analysed in detail the composition, size and content of the Hassan implements in comparison with those produced in other factories. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದ ತ್ರಿರಾವವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. We generally go in for Tatas. They are cheaper.

ಮಾಮೂಲಿ, ಗುಂಡಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾರಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ದರವೂ ಸಹ ಸುಲಭ. ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯವರದ ೩೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆದರೆ ಅವು ೨೬ ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಬೆಲೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಸಹ.....

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.— Price is understandable, but not the quality.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಗುದ್ದಲಿ, ಮಮ್ಟಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವುದು inferior quality ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀನೆ.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Tumkur District General).—Can they be superior to Sheffield?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—They have said "not in any way inferior to similar products produced in Sheffield."

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಇನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ :

"The only point was that in point of finish and brightness, Hassan implements were lacking slightly. Even this could be made up with some machinery."

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—It is the opinion of the officer and not of the Committee. It is stated there as follows :

"The Committee learns from the Director of Industries and Commerce that this matter has been investigated and gone into thoroughly and the results go to show that the products are as good as implements of any other manufacture if not better, and with a certain amount of mechanisation, the factory would certainly be better off."

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—Better than Sheffield ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲ್ಲ, equal to Sheffield ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂತೋಷ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ. ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು (ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಬರೀ ಆಡಿಟ್ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದು, ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕಿಪ್ಪುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಥಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎರ್. ನಂಜುಂಡಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನೀವೇ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎರ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಕೆಲವೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೂಡ ತಂದಿರಿ. "action taken on the observations" ಎಂದು. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಅನೇಕ observations ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ 28ನೆಯ ಪ್ಯಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ :

"it is strange that these differences should have remained unreconciled for years. There has evidently been no attempt to pay heed to the provisions in the Mysore Public Works Account Code. Stringent correctives should be applied to whoever is responsible for this dilatoriness and it should be ensured that he discharges his responsibilities satisfactorily and in time. The Committee would desire to know who are all the officers responsible for this delay in reconciliation, and what steps have been taken by the Department to deal with those who have been found guilty of the omission."

ಈ ವರದಿ ಬಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಜುಲೈ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲೇ ವರದಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂತು. ತಾವು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ information ನನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಚಿಂದರುಗಳ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಚಿಂದರುಗಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಚಲನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು 1946-47ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯದಲೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳು 1943-44ರಿಂದಲೂ ಬಂದಿವೆ. Cash ಆಗಿರುವ pass orders ಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಐದಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕೆ? ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದೆಹೋದರೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇರುವಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೆಂದೇಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಇಂಥಾ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು ನೂರಾರಿವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದರೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ Rent schedules ವಿಚಾರ. ಈಗ ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಈ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ದರೇ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು? ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ?

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—On this matter I want to make a suggestion to the Government. It is better to employ a special staff to dispose of the arrears within two or three months. In spite of the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee and Hon'ble Members of this House, things will be repeated. It is better that the officers concerned are directed to dispose of the arrears within a fixed time and

some special staff given to them to dispose of the arrears which are pending for many years.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು.—ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ರೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬರುವ ವರ್ಷದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರಿನ ಒಳಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಕೊಡಲ್ಲವೆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೂ ಏಕೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ? ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕಲವು ರೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿತ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ-ಕ್ರಮ ತಗದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ Misappropriationಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಇರಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಕಳಗಿನ ಅಧೀನತುಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆಮಾಡದಿರುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲ ಕಷವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಲಂಚ ನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಲಂಚ ನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಆ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬಂಥದ್ದು ಇರಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದು. ಲಂಚನಿರೋಧದ ಇರಾಖೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇರಾಖೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೋಯಿತೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ! ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಡಿಪೋವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೂಬ್ಬರ, ಗುದ್ದಲಿ, ಗಳ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳು ಕಳದುಹೋಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ ಎಂದು ರುಜು ಕೂಡ ಇತ್ತು. ಅಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ 16ನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಂಥ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಇವರು ತನಿಖೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಹತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ನಿಮಗೇನು ರುಜುವಾತು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ! ಇರಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಆಕೂಡಲೇ ಏಕೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು? ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 300—400 ಟಿಕ್ ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬಣ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಧಿದ್ರಾವತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಟಿಕ್ ಕಬ್ಬಣ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಂದಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಕಬ್ಬಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರವಾನೆ ಆಯಿತು? Stock-returns ಒಂದೂ ಬರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧೀನರು ಏಕೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಬರೀ ಇಲ್ಲ Observation ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ action ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ: ತಾವೇನೋ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಾಗ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕಂಡ್ಯೂರಸುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಎನ್ನುವಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬಾಕಿ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯೇ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬಾಕಿ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗಾದರೋ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಡೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡದೆ ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡದೆ savings ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ savings ತೋರಿಸದೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ). ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಏನೇನು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಅದೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದು ನಾತ್ಪಕ್ಕೇ ಈ 1948-49ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಚರವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆಡಿಟ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನವರಿರುವುದು ಶಾಧಾಸ್‌ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊಗಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ರೆಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ, ಹತ್ತಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿ, 45-46ರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ, 47-48ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ, ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಈ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಡಿಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ನರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕಸಲ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. "ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಿಟರುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಒಂದೂ ನಮಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ" ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬ ನೌಕರನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದಸ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಅಥವಾ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು 'ವಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್' ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ಯಾರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅತನನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತಾರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಅತ ಹೋದರೆ ಅತನ ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿದ್ದವನು ಆ ಕಲಸ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾವು ಎದರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು. ಪೋಸ್ಟಾಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಸ ಘಂಟೆ ಘಂಟೆಗೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಆ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಿಗಿಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥನನ್ನು ಆ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಣಕೂಡ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು.)

ತಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿ; ಆಗ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡವೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವನು ಈ ಜಾತಿ, ಅವನು ಆ ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬ ಬೇಧಗಳೊಂದನ್ನೂ ತಾವೂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನೆಯೂ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೆರೆಡು ಸಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ನೆಟ್ಟಗಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ 4—5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಹೊಗಬಹುದು.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಎದೆಯೇ ನಡುಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವು ಈಗ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ, ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದುವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಲ್ಲ, ವರ್ಷಂಪ್ರತಿಯೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಘಾಬರಿ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆ ದೂ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಅನೇಕಸಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೊ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಈಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ಖಂಡಿತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು, ಇಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ತಯಾರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎರ್. ನಂಜರಾಜ ಅರಸಿನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವ ದೋಷ ದೋಷಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹಳೇ ರೋಗ. ಬರಿ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಈ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಗುಣವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯೇ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರೇನೋ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾಣುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಗಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಇವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಪುಸ್ತು ಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಗುತ್ತೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಲ್ಲದು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ದಿವಸ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ, ಯಾವ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಗ ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗೂ ತಾವು ಕೇವಲ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ ಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದಲಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು 'ವಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್' ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಲೀ ಈ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಗೋಪಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಏಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ತಾವು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I do not think I should take the time of this House. The first objection was with regard to the delay in presenting the report. As I have already said, it was the intention of the Government to present the report at the earliest possible opportunity. I must say that the Session that was summoned for September–October to consider the question of delimitation of constituencies was deemed to be only exclusively for that purpose and therefore it was not considered necessary to place the report before the House during that Session, not for any other reasons. If the audit report and appropriation accounts were already there and if also the Public Accounts Committee's report was there, what was there to prevent us from placing the report before the House? Nothing.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Can he be heard to say that it was a special session?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It was a Session specially convened for that purpose, you cannot call it by any name you like. You must admit that it was specially convened to consider that issue. Even the Rajpramukh's Address relates to the same thing that that session was convened for the purpose of considering the delimitation of constituencies.

Then with regard to the remark of the Hon'ble Member Sri Siddappa that basic schools have not been started, I quite agree that if we have teachers trained for the purpose we must start basic schools. Otherwise, there is no meaning, no purpose in giving training for teachers in basic education. That is a matter which is under the active consideration of the Government and the remarks of the Hon'ble Members also will be noted and we will do what best we can

Then Sri Siddappa referred to certain industrial concerns. I do not want to go into that question at this rather late hour. The Public Accounts Committee

themselves have considered the matter in a way and have stated the reasons why there has been a certain fall in the profits. The question of the price, the increased price of coal and coke etc., the question of the production price of iron and steel and so on. But there is only one point to which an answer is called for at this moment. Sri Siddappa said that here in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works we are increasing the expenditure on the one hand and showing less returns on the other. He of all people should have known that the increased capital outlay was not on those units which are going into production now but on the electric pig iron furnaces and the various other development projects which are still to go into production. To compare the increased capital outlay with regard to those things with the profits is, I think, extremely unfair and, may I add, highly misleading. But to this I would like to refer some time later when there will be a specific debate on that motion.

Then he referred also to the question of Production Board to review the production and so on. But I must say the managements are now continuously considering the question of production. As I have already said the Government have in view the question of reorganisation of some of these Boards. Sri Kasturbai Lallubhai who came here recently, also considered the question of constituting Boards of Management vested with real powers and not merely advisory, whose recommendations have got to go to the Government and pass through all the gamut of Secretariat working. That is another matter which is also under consideration.

Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda was pleased to say that there must be a note in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding the action taken on the previous report. I may draw his attention to what has been published on 15th November 1949 wherein the report of the Public Accounts Committee has been reviewed and various orders passed. If it is the intention of the Hon'ble Members that this thing must also be appended to the report of the Public Accounts Committee, I will certainly consider the suggestion. There could be no difficulty to add on to the committee's report what has already been published in the Gazette.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No Gazette Notifications. Copies of separate reports used to be placed in the hands of the members.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C DASAPPA—Just as it used to be done formerly sometimes; in the report of the Public Accounts Committee this sheet would be got reprinted and added. We will certainly examine this question of appending this to the report in future.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Was that Order considered by the Public Accounts Committee?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA—This order was passed in November 1949. There is no question of considering it. What orders were passed on the previous report is continuously in the mind's eye of the Committee. Sri Gundappa Gowda referred to a particular case. As he himself said, the office was not responsible to the President, Legislative Council. That was more or less a case of divided responsibility of the Dewan on the one side and the President of the Legislative Council on the other.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No, the position was not like that. The President of the Legislative Council was in the administrative charge of the Office. And the President of the Representative Assembly was to be consulted in important matters. That was the rule as per the Government Notification issued in the matter in March 1944.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C DASAPPA.—As I had understood, the Dewan was also responsible for the administration of the office. Any way I promised to look into the matter. I understand that the question was got examined by the Law Department also. The Public Accounts Committee did not have the records before them. But the Government had already subjected the question to some examination. I do not know just now what exactly was the result of that examination. It is always

(THE HON'BLE SRI H. C. DASAPPA.)

open for the new Public Accounts Committee to go into the question in view of the fact that the matter has not been examined by this committee.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—What about the punishment recommended?

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It is all in the report itself. I do not want to quote. Especially in the Food Department it is clear that very strict action had been taken in several cases of misappropriation etc., etc., Government took all steps to implement the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee wherever punishments were recommended, and this has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of misappropriation in several departments. Cases of commission and ommission are less now than what they were before.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—All that is possible on account of the new procedure. But my point is the other way. Supposing an officer commits a serious offence like misappropriation etc. It is open to the Committee to recommend punishment.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C DASAPPA.—My Hon'ble friend knows very well what the powers of the Public Accounts Committee are. They may suggest anything they choose. But their suggestions are only recommendatory in character, and you cannot say that they are in the nature of a directive.

Sri S RANGARAMIAH.—In one case they have suggested on page 33 of the report, that a certain Sub-Overseer will have to be relieved of his office.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It is only passing a certain opinion. Recommendation should be made to see that the person is removed from service.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—You cannot expect the Committee to do that. It is open to the Government to accept the suggestion of the Committee and relieve the person of his duties. With regard to the Food Department, it is seen that in 49 cases disciplinary action was taken and the committee suggested that the names of persons who were punished should be published in the Gazette with full addresses by way of sufficient notice to the public and other Departments of Government so that such publications may act as a sort of warning to the rest. In all such cases the persons should be debarred from entry into service. The supervising staff are also instructed to exercise greater vigilance. So what I say is, you may safely trust the Government. After all Government is not here to screen the poor officials or any thing like that.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Nor is it our intention that innocent officials should suffer. On the other hand those who have shown good work should be encouraged.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Those are all things which are so patent and so obvious. For that very reason we have strengthened the hands of the Director of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption and if you will ask a question you will get to know what action we have taken in a number of cases. I am glad that even those who wanted to be critical have appreciated the services rendered by the Public Accounts Committee.

I must also acknowledge on this occasion the great help I have received from my colleagues and also from the Financial Secretary, and the Accountant-General. I am very thankful for the remarks of the Hon'ble Members all of which we will take due note of. And apart from the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, the remarks of the Hon'ble Members will be taken note of and I must express my thanks to them for having helped the Government with their valuable suggestions.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—We also thank you.

Announcement regarding result of elections to the Estimates Committee and the Standing Committees.

Mr. SPEAKER (The Hon'ble Sri V. Venkatappa).—As the number of candidates to the Estimates Committee and the remaining ten Standing Committees are equal to the number of members to be elected, I declare the

following candidates as elected to the following Committees :—

Estimates Committee.—

Sri L. Siddappa
Janab J. Mahomed Imam
Sri G. A. Acharya
Sri S. Rangaramiah
Sri B. C. Nanjundiah
Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowda
Sri T. Hanumaiya
Sri B. N. Boranna Gowda
Sri M. Govinda Reddy
Sri Kadidal Manjappa
Sri K. H. Mudiyappa
Sri G. Narayana Gowda

Standing Committee for Finance

Janab Mohamed Hanief.
Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya
Sri A. G. Bandi Gowda
Sri S. Ranga Rao
Sri M. V. Krishnappa
Sri G. Veerappa

Standing Committee for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies.

Sri H. Siddanaujappa
Sri K. Singari Gowda
Sri Mali Mariyappa
Sri T. Ramachar
Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda
Sri M. Hanumanthiah

Standing Committee for Education.—

Sri T. Ramachar
Sri K. Puttaswamy.
Sri D. Govinda Das
Sri D H. Chandrasekharaiya
Sri S. Kariyappa
Sri T. Madiah Gowda

Standing Committee for Public Works.—

Sri T. Madiah Gowda
Sri K. V. Shankar Gowda
Sri L. H. Thimma Boi
Sri K Sampangiramiah
Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa
Sri N. Hutchamasti Gowda

Standing Committee for Medical and Public Health.

Sri M. Huche Gowda
Sri B. M. Shamanna Gowda
Srimathi M. Ratnamma Isaac
Sri C. H. Linga Devaru
Sri M. Madiah
Janab Mohamed Sheriff

Standing Committee for Local Self-Government.

Sri H. Siddaveerappa
Sri W. H Hanumanthappa
Sri A. Subbaraya Setty
Sri M. Hanumanthiah
Sri M. V. Krishnappa
Sri M. Huche Gowda

Standing Committee for Industries and Commerce.

Sri H. C. Linga Reddy
Sri M. Muniswamy
Sri V. M. Mascarenhas
Sri A. Bheemappa Naik
Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao
Sri M. N. Jois

Standing Committee for Labour.—

Sri K. Puttaswamy
Sri K. Singari Gowda
Sri M. Muniswamy
Sri A. Bheemappa Naik
Janab Mahomed Valiulla
Sri B. M. Shamanna Gowda

Standing Committee for Rural Development and Co-operation.

Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda
Sri Mudduramiah
Sri M. C. Venkateshan
Sri S. R. Guru
Sri M. Madiah
Sri S. C. Sooryanarayana Chetty

Standing Committee for Publicity and Information.

Sri S. R. Guru
Janab Mohamed Valiulla
Sri D. Govinda Das
Sri K. Sampangi Ramiah
Sri V. S. Narayana Rao
Sri G. Veerappa

The House will now stand adjourned till to-morrow 8-30 A.M.

The Assembly adjourned at Thirty-five Minutes past Seven of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock morning on Wednesday the 31st January 1951.

WD 2915—GPB—500—17-3-51

L. A.